

# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

ZURICH, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1985

ESTABLISHED 1887

The Global Newspaper  
Printed Simultaneously  
in Paris, London, Zurich,  
Hong Kong, Singapore,  
The Hague and Marseille

WEATHER DATA APPEAR ON PAGE 12

No. 31,709

University Of Jordan  
Center of Strategic Studies  
READING ROOM

## Record Trade Deficit Of \$123.3 Billion Is Reported by U.S.

By Stuart Auerbach  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — The United States piled up a record trade deficit of \$123.3 billion last year as a flood of imports drawn in by the strong dollar overwhelmed modest increases in overseas sales by U.S. companies, the Commerce Department reported Wednesday.

The 1984 trade deficit was nearly double the 1983 record of \$69.4 billion and almost three times the \$42.7-billion deficit of 1982.

Last year's \$36.8-billion trade deficit with Japan alone was greater than the entire U.S. trade deficit as recently as 1980.

The newly announced figures are expected to increase protectionist pressures on the Reagan administration, and the deficit is expected to climb even higher in 1985, according to private and public analysts.

Jerry Jasinski, chief economist of the National Association of Manufacturers, called the trade figures "a disaster" that was subtracting from the country's overall economic growth and "radically changing the way American firms are doing business."

The report said the United States ran 1984 trade deficits of \$20.4 billion with Canada; \$11.1 billion with Taiwan; \$8.7 billion with West Germany; and \$6.2 billion with Mexico.

The deficit with the European Community overall stood at \$13.3 billion.

Representative Don Bonker, an Oregon Democrat and chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Com-

mittee's subcommittee on international economic policy and trade, called the deficit figures "a pointed indictment of the Reagan administration's hollow trade policy" and said it "saps our competitive strength."

The only bright spot was the improved trade picture for the last quarter of 1984, when the deficit ran at a yearly rate of \$109 billion, far below the annualized figure for the third quarter of \$146 billion.

December's \$8.2-billion trade deficit was the lowest of the year, down \$1.7 billion from November.

"However," Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige said, "some of the improvement may have been temporary, resulting from lower imports associated with widespread inventory reductions."

"Resumed growth in the economy and the continued impact of the dollar's rise during 1984 indicate higher imports for the months to come and another record trade deficit for 1985," he said.

President Ronald Reagan met with Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone of Japan this month in an effort to pressure the Japanese into opening their markets up to more American goods. U.S. officials have estimated that fewer Japanese trade restrictions would increase U.S. sales to that country by \$10 billion annually.

According to Wednesday's report, American imports of iron and steel rose 61.1 percent in 1984, while automobiles went up 27.2 percent, electrical equipment 46.5 percent, and telecommunications products 41.3 percent.

Oil imports rose 7 percent in value, to \$39.2 billion, with average daily imports rising to 5.5 million barrels of oil products a day, compared with 5.1 million per day in 1983.

American farmers exported \$38.2 billion worth of goods last year, a 4.8 percent increase over 1983. However, an increase of nearly 20 percent in imports reduced the agricultural surplus 10 percent, to \$16.7 billion.

## Senators Pressure Pentagon

By Helen Dewar  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — The tilt between the Senate's Republican leaders and the secretary of defense has widened as Caspar W. Weinberger continues to resist reductions in his budget and the senators indicate that they will try to hold military spending at current levels.

After what was described as a "tough" meeting between Mr. Weinberger and the Republicans at the Capitol, the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, Senator Mark O. Hatfield of Oregon, called Mr. Weinberger a "draft dodger in the war on the federal deficit."

Mr. Hatfield vowed to press for a freeze in military spending and predicted that Congress would approve the measure. He also warned of a tax increase if it fails.

The assistant Senate majority leader, Alan K. Simpson of Wyoming, said there was "some very clear unanimity that the defense budget will be frozen." He defended that it was nearing time for the Senate to move on its own, saying, "You finally have to quit talking the talk and start walking the walk."

The Finance Committee's chairman, Bob Packwood of Oregon, suggested that action on military spending could come as soon as Wednesday, when, he said, committee chairmen plan to meet to begin taking action on specific aspects of a budget-cutting plan.

In addition to a reiteration of warnings that intransigence on military spending could jeopardize deficit reducing, some senators suggested Tuesday that it also could jeopardize continued Republican control of the Senate after the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)



Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar of the United Nations, left, and Prime Minister Phan Van Dong of Vietnam, take a break in Hanoi during their discussions.

## Minister Says Hanoi Would Welcome Greater U.S. Role in Southeast Asia

By Barbara Crossette  
New York Times Service  
BANGKOK — Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach of Vietnam said Wednesday that Hanoi would welcome a more active American role in solving the problems of Southeast Asia.

Speaking at a news conference in Hanoi marking the end of a three-day visit to Vietnam by Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar of the United Nations, Mr. Thach said the Americans:

"If they can make a war here, they can easily make a peace."

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar said that he was "very agreeably surprised" at the positive responses he got from the Vietnamese on "three or four" issues the United States had asked him to raise in Hanoi.

One of these issues involves the nearly 2,500 U.S. servicemen still listed as missing from the Vietnam War. Foreign Ministry officials in Vietnam say they plan to hold a meeting next month with Americans to further explore the technicalities of searching for remains.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar declined to elaborate on what message Hanoi was sending back to the United States until he relayed the information to American officials. He also declined to say what messages he was bringing to the Thais.

Mr. Thach said that Hanoi considered the MIA issue separate from the Cambodian problem. The Reagan administration has said repeatedly that lack of cooperation in the search for bodies and information on the missing was standing in the way of improved relations between Hanoi and Washington, as was the Vietnamese military presence in Cambodia.

Speaking to reporters on his flight back to Bangkok before meeting with Thai officials Wednesday night, Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar said he was buoyed by his reception in Hanoi.

"Mr. Thach said the time is right for finding a solution to the problem of Cambodia, and that's enough for me," he said.

The secretary-general said he was willing to undertake prolonged shuttle diplomacy to bring about peace in Cambodia, where Vietnamese troops are battling three guerrilla groups trying to overthrow the government installed in Phnom Penh by Hanoi six years ago.

"I intend to pursue this exercise because I have a kind of feeling that something can be done," Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar said. But he added that he thought it was too early to talk about convening an international conference on Cambodia.

Among the suggestions Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar has been discussing with the Vietnamese and Thais is the establishment of a formal demilitarized zone along the Cambodian border. The Vietnamese have been pressing the secretary-general to end the practice of allowing guerrillas access to Cambodian refugee settlements being aided by the United Nations Border Relief Operation.

The secretary-general said he would "touch base" with the Chinese after his tour of Southeast Asia ends. China is considered by Vietnam to be the obstacle to a solution of the Cambodian problem because Beijing continues to back the Communist Khmer Rouge forces of Pol Pot, one of the three Cambodia rebel groups and the remnants of the government overthrown by Hanoi in 1979.

Mr. Pérez de Cuéllar is scheduled to visit Malaysia, Singapore and Indonesia before leaving Southeast Asia.

He said agreements also were reached on consolidating security in the chaotic Muslim half of Beirut and on reopening all major highways.

■ **Agreement on Lebanese Troops**  
Prime Minister Rashid Karami of Lebanon said Wednesday that two days of meetings in Syria produced new agreements to return Lebanese Army troops to southern Lebanon quickly as soon as Israel begins its pullback. The Associated Press reported.

The Syrian-backed prime minister spoke after a five-hour meeting with Abdull-Halim Khaddam, the Syrian vice president, in Damascus.

He said agreements also were reached on consolidating security in the chaotic Muslim half of Beirut and on reopening all major highways.

## 4 in Ambulance Killed By Mine in Sri Lanka

By Stuart Auerbach  
Washington Post Service  
COLOMBO, Sri Lanka — Four persons were killed and six seriously injured when a landmine set off a separate mine under an ambulance carrying patients in the Eastern province, security officials said.

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■ Catholic leaders think the pope's synod may be valuable in reviewing reforms, but too brief to permit changes. Page 5.

■ Japan's current-account surplus soared in 1984 to a record high of \$35.02 billion. Page 7.

■ Liliane Montevicchi, a former Folies Bergère star who has made the leap to straight theater on Broadway, talks to Mary Blume. In Weekend.

■ Yves Saint Laurent, whose new collection was shown Wednesday, plans to issue stock in his fashion house. Page 2.

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## Tourist Slips Past 2 Guards and Into White House

By Bernard Weinraub  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — In the most serious intrusion into the White House in years, a tourist from Colorado fell in step with 33 members of the U.S. Marine Band, entered the White House and wandered around in a hall one floor below President Ronald Reagan's living quarters for 15 minutes last week.

The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said Tuesday that the incident had taken place two hours before Mr. Reagan was sworn in to his second term Jan. 20.

The president was at a church service when Robert Latta, 45, a water meter reader from Denver, slipped into the White House with the band, which was to play at the swearing-in ceremony. Mr. Latta was not armed.

Mr. Speakes said the Secret Service was taking a "hard look at this matter" and conducting an internal investigation into how Mr. Latta apparently walked undetected past two guards at separate checkpoints and was not discovered for 14 minutes.

"I think all parties agree that there was a mistake made," Mr. Speakes said. The incident came to light in newspaper reports Tuesday.

Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan, whose department oversees the Secret Service, briefed the president in detail Tuesday morning, according to Mr. Speakes, who said he was "not sure" when Mr. Reagan first was informed about the security breach.

"If procedural adjustments are necessary, they will be made," Mr. Speakes said. "If there is human error determined, appropriate action will be taken."

Mr. Speakes said that Mr. Latta entered the White House grounds with members of the Marine band through the East Gate, which normally is used by tourists and by visitors to the family quarters. He walked past a Secret Service officer who had a list of band members but did not count the people as they walked past, Mr. Speakes indicated.

"The band wore overcoats covering their uniforms," Mr. Speakes said. "They were carrying instruments. Latta was carrying a bag."

The spokesman said a later search of the overnight bag revealed "no weapons, nothing that could have caused any harm to anyone."

## Kasparov Takes 2d Chess Game; Karpov Leads, 5-2

By Stuart Auerbach  
Washington Post Service  
MOSCOW — Gary Kasparov, the challenger, outplayed the world champion, Anatoli Karpov, to win the 47th game of the world chess championship match Wednesday. It was his second victory in the series.

Mr. Karpov leads, 5-2, and needs one victory to retain the title he has held since 1975. The surprise victory Wednesday by Mr. Kasparov occurred after 14 consecutive draws. Play is scheduled to resume Friday.

The champion has been searching for his final victory since the 27th game.

Spectators in Moscow's Hall of Columns stood and burst into applause for Mr. Kasparov's play when Mr. Karpov resigned Wednesday.

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# Cairo Sees Economic Control Slip Away

By David B. Ottaway  
Washington Post Service

CAIRO — On Jan. 3, the Egyptian economic minister, Mustafa Said, called a press conference to announce yet another "reform" in the country's eightier exchange-rate system that underpins the chaotic economy here with a pound valued anywhere from 40 to 1.36 to the dollar.

This time, he explained to a highly skeptical audience, Egypt was launching a floating exchange rate to deal with the rapacious illegal money dealers who have been handling \$3 billion to \$4 billion yearly on the black market.

Two days later, the new rate, to be fixed daily by a committee of bankers, began at 1.24 pounds to the dollar. This was high enough, the government hoped, to attract those billions back into the dollar-short regular banking system.

Some skeptics dubbed it another Egyptian exercise, as one said, in practicing economics "through the looking glass with Alice and her friends." But another hailed the new system as "a very important step toward adopting a real market exchange rate" and a symbol of the government's apparent determination to deal seriously, at last, with the country's runaway economic problems.

For three years, the Egyptian government had watched helplessly as the gap between its fixed pound-to-dollar rate and the "free-market" rate widened into a chasm. More and more business was done in dollars outside the state-controlled banking system. The government began to fear that its control over the economy was slipping away.

Western embassies, business leaders and investors had come to see the exchange rate issue as a key indicator of the government's ability to deal with the realities of the economic morass.

A series of half measures and sidesteps that fooled nobody had by last fall resulted in Egypt trading on the basis of eight exchange rates, according to the U.S. Embassy. A thriving black market emerged that even the government had come to call "the free market."

Egypt's failure year after year to confront its worsening economic and social problems has had a major impact on Western and even Arab willingness to make significant long-term investments here.

While the U.S. government pumped nearly \$10 billion in economic aid into Egypt between 1975 and mid-1984, U.S. companies have invested only \$61 million.

"It's fair to say that over five years my bank has become more pessimistic," said an American banker. "We no longer make three-to-five-year loans unless there is an outside guarantee. This is due one-half to growing American bank conservatism and one-half to

## Mubarak's Egypt: Seeking the Middle Path

Second of four articles.

internal factors here; nobody can see how they are going to muddle through. The medium-term horizon is clouded."

The clouds on that horizon now include a drop in world oil prices, continuing stagnation in Suez Canal and tourism earnings and a decline in remittances from Egyptians working in other Arab countries, due to generally harder economic times now that the oil boom is over.

Last year, Egypt collected \$2.8 billion in oil revenues and \$3.4 billion from Egyptians working elsewhere, its two major sources of foreign exchange. Industrial and agricultural exports earned it only \$1 billion.

Workers traditionally have used the black-market exchange to send most of their estimated \$6 billion to \$10 billion in annual remittances directly home because of better exchange rates and less red tape. The government is counting on its new, more attractive rate to curb this practice, hoping thereby to offset the expected fall in oil revenues.

The direction of Egyptian economic policy has been blurred for years because of the government's frequent reluctance to say what it really is up to for fear of provoking opposition or even riots.

The latest change was no different. The pound's real value effectively has been cut by half, from 33 pounds to the dollar to about 1.25. But officials are still insisting that the new system does not constitute a

"devaluation," which many analysts considered long overdue.

The new measure, as it turned out, has had a big impact on the economy. It affected not only letters of credit for the country's \$9 billion of imports, which now can only be bought with pounds. It also affected the fate of 20 to 25 "branch banks" of Western firms suddenly threatened with going out of business. This is because they are not authorized to deal in the local currency and letters of credit are their stock in trade.

The government, which is accustomed to calling all the shots, has been acting in other areas as well to re-establish its economic control in the face of an increasingly aggressive private sector.

Last October, for example, it moved to close down lucrative foreign trade by private "express mail services" such as DHL. These international couriers had stepped in to fill a vacuum left by the inability of Egypt's postal service to deliver mail with certainty.

The Cairo central post office suddenly seized hundreds of parcels of courier mail, causing pandemonium for the companies that had come to rely on these services. It then set up its own "international express mail" service at half the price — and half the speed.

For a decade now, Egyptian officials have been in an agonizing uphill battle to square its highly subsidized socialist economy with Sadat's "open-door policy."

The open-door policy, launched in 1974, has sought to encourage free enterprise at home and investment from abroad. Today, about one-third of all industrial output is accounted for by the private sector, up 10 percent from a decade ago. Agricultural and service industries also are mostly in private hands now.

The first serious attempt to deal with the resulting clash over costs, prices and subsidies between the two sectors came in 1977, when Sadat tried to cut back sharply on food subsidies. The resulting price increases touched off widespread rioting in Cairo and Alexandria.

Sadat halted all serious reform efforts after the 1977 riots. Today, the cost of subsidies is threatening to break the central bank. Food subsidies this year are estimated at just under \$3 billion and those for electricity and oil at \$4 billion or more in a current government budget of about \$22 billion.

Energy prices average less than one-fifth of the world market prices, according to the U.S. Embassy.

Because of subsidies, farmers feed bread instead of fodder to their cattle because it is cheaper; they buy cheap flour from the city for their village bakeries rather than growing wheat themselves. Egyptians can still eat lunch on a dime, buy gasoline for 43 cents a gallon and ride a bus in Cairo for about 5 cents.

Since taking office in October 1981, President Hosni Mubarak has cast around for the best advice available. He has held several conferences of intellectuals, asked the universities and opposition parties to make proposals, changed economic teams three times and studied every problem exhaustively.

However, the prime minister at the time, Fuad Mohamedin, blocked anything from happening before last May's parliamentary elections.

The government did make use of the state-directed press to educate the public about the size and seriousness of the country's economic chaos. It hoped to win support, or at least tolerance, for price increases.

This fall, after three years of discussion, the first signs of action began to appear. Prices quietly started going up for cigarettes, bread and other subsidized items. But the first increases appeared awkwardly



Mustafa Said

timed, coinciding with an increased deduction in worker paychecks for pensions that accentuated the sense of a squeeze.

One strong protest, in the mill town of Kafr Dawwar, near Alexandria, was all it took to halt the process and persuade Mr. Mubarak to roll back some price increases.

Now, however, the government is preparing for another big push. The ultimate aim, according to Prime Minister Kamel Hassou Ali, is to put the long-standing state and private sectors on an equal footing by obliging both to deal with real prices and costs.

Subsidies, according to Mr. Ali, are to be reduced sharply on many staples such as bread, electricity and oil to curb the expanding government deficit.

The one-penny flat bread, the staple of the poorest classes, is slowly being phased out to make way for a two-penny version, a change that Mr. Ali claims will save the government more than \$700 million yearly.

The price of electricity reportedly is to be increased 5 to 25 percent, with the biggest consumers paying the most.

The government is proceeding gradually and by stealth in introducing price increases, often without saying anything to avoid stirring emotions.

For example, new blue-and-white buses have begun to appear on Cairo streets, charging 10 piasters a ride. The old, battered red-and-white ones costing 5 piasters are still rumbling about, but gradually they are expected to be retired, doubling the price for everybody.

"What needs to happen is the demonstration effect of getting away with price increases," said a Western economist. "If they get away with them in political terms, then you will get an accelerated pace and loss of fear of rioting in the streets."

"It may take five years to do it, but you could have a snowball effect before and go faster."

Tomorrow: Social upheaval

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Coal Miners Reject U.K. Ultimatum

LONDON (Reuters) — Leaders of striking miners Wednesday rejected an ultimatum by the National Coal Board on the terms for fresh negotiations to end Britain's 10-month pit stoppage, a union official said.

Sid Vincent, a regional leader of the National Union of Mineworkers, said that the union's executive had turned down a board ultimatum that it must agree in writing to discuss the shutdown of loss-making collieries. Mr. Vincent and other members of the executive accused the state management of unwillingness to negotiate a swift settlement of the dispute.

The board, in turn, said there was "nothing to negotiate" unless the union gave the written guarantee.

The board's chief spokesman, Michael Eaton, said Wednesday: "We are not asking for surrender. What we are asking for is a very clear understanding that the management has the right not to swell money down uneconomic pits. If the NUM will not face the problem we cannot negotiate." The union insists that only unsafe or exhausted collieries should be shut down.

### Gandhi's Party Wins Bhopal Election

NEW DELHI (AP) — Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's governing Congress (I) Party won a parliamentary election Tuesday in the city of Bhopal, indicating that voters did not hold the government responsible for the chemical plant accident there that killed more than 2,000 people.

Mr. Gandhi's party also won the parliamentary election in the northern Indian district of Chail. The latest victories increased the parliamentary strength of the Congress (I) Party to 402 of the 513 members in the Lok Sabha, the lower house of parliament.

In Madras, a regional group defeated G. Laxmanan, who was elected in 1980 as the regional party's representative, but who later defected to the Congress (I) Party. Candidates of Mr. Gandhi's party also lost two elections in Andhra Pradesh state to the Telugu Desam party, which won most of the state's parliamentary seats in the December national elections.

### Kirkpatrick to Leave Administration

WASHINGTON (AP) — After months of mystery about her future, Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, the U.S. representative to the United Nations, told President Ronald Reagan Wednesday she is leaving the administration to return to private life. She plans to resume teaching at Georgetown University.

She refused to say whether Mr. Reagan had offered her another job in the government. Asked if she was disappointed at not landing another top post, she replied: "No. No, no, no, no, no."

Ms. Kirkpatrick said she tendered her resignation to Mr. Reagan in a meeting Dec. 11, effective March 1 or sooner if a successor is chosen. Among those rumored as candidates are Ambassador-at-Large Vernon A. Walters; Frank Shakespeare, head of the Board of International Broadcasting and onetime chief of the U.S. Information Agency; Evan G. Galbraith, the U.S. ambassador to France; and Charles H. Price 2d, the U.S. ambassador to Britain.

### Finland Finds Parts of Soviet Missile

HELSINKI (AP) — Finnish Air Force investigators have found the nose and other parts of a Soviet missile that strayed into Finland through Norwegian airspace Dec. 28, Finnish radio said Wednesday.

The nose of the missile and debris bearing Soviet lettering were found in the area where a reindeer herder had earlier found a piece of plastic that led searchers to resume their hunt for the missile Wednesday.

The main part of the missile was believed to be at the bottom of frozen Lake Inari, at a depth of about 14 meters (46 feet). Divers were preparing to go down through a hole in the ice to investigate, the radio said. The missile was apparently a target drone that went astray during Russian exercises in the Barents Sea, north of the arctic border area, officials said after the incident. Russia made an unusual apology to Norway and Finland.

### Polish Lawyer Defends Free Speech

TORUN, Poland (AP) — A Roman Catholic lawyer Wednesday sharply criticized a government prosecutor for drawing comparisons between a slain pro-Solidarity priest and his killers, and vowed the Polish church will never "abandon its right" of free speech.

The lawyer, Edward Wende, hinted in his closing arguments to the court that church authorities might appeal for mercy for a former secret police captain, who is facing death for organizing the killing. The state prosecutor also asked for 25 years in prison each for the three other officers charged in the murder.

The prosecutor charged former Captain Grzegorz Piotrowski had kidnapped and murdered Father Jerzy Popieluszko with "ruthlessness and cruelty" and demanded he be sentenced to death. The prosecutor added that both the killers and the victim had been motivated by extremism.

But Mr. Wende said: "I know Father Popieluszko was repulsed by violence and I know that he was a great opponent of capital punishment. If Popieluszko knew here, we would have heard in this courtroom the words of forgiveness."

### Youths Cheer Pope at Quito Rally

QUITO, Ecuador (AP) — Pope John Paul II on Wednesday urged the rejection of ideologies contrary to church teaching and reiterated that the Roman Catholic Church was committed to aiding the poor.

The pope was repeatedly interrupted by applause and shouts of "Long live the pope!" during the rally for 60,000 young people at Quito's main soccer stadium. "The pope is living, so let him speak," replied John Paul, in the fifth day of a tour of four South American countries.

Later, in a message relayed for broadcast by a number of Latin American radio stations, the pope stressed the need for freedom but said that journalists should exercise "incorruptible objectivity and respect for the dignity of man."

### Chile's Envoy to Latin Body Quits

SANTIAGO (Reuters) — Chile's ambassador to the Organization of American States, Monica Madariaga, has resigned after saying in an interview that she had differences with President Augusto Pinochet, the government announced.

A Foreign Ministry statement Tuesday said the resignation had been accepted with effect from Feb. 1. Miss Madariaga, a relative and close confidant of the president during his 11 years in power, served as justice minister and education minister before going to the organization last year.

In an interview published two weeks in the generally pro-government magazine *Que Pasa*, Miss Madariaga said, "I don't know whether he or I have matured, but I think that we have grown apart in our personal appreciation of things and the way to conduct the government."

### For the Record

The U.S. Coast Guard Wednesday called off a search for nine crewmen missing since their navy A-3 jet vanished over the Pacific Ocean eight days ago en route to Guam from Atsugi, Japan. (AP)

James David Ramonson, 33, was executed in Florida's electric chair Wednesday for killing a policeman during a 1975 robbery. The death was witnessed by the victim's father, who had waited "to see the day they pull the switch." (AP)

### Correction

Due to an editing error, an item in Wednesday's Business People was incorrect. It should have said Colgate-Palmolive Co. has named Jorgen Lauridsen general manager of its operations in the Benelux.

## OPEC Adopts Price Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

decision had confused the market and raised more questions than it answered.

News of the outcome of the Geneva meeting came during a lull on the market. Traders reacted cautiously and preferred to await indications from the New York futures market.

Algeria, Libya and Iran bitterly opposed an overall price reduction, saying that OPEC should wait for the weak world oil market to recover rather than trim policy to reflect market realities.

Mr. Nabi said that he calculated that the average price of OPEC crude would fall by 43 cents a barrel because of Wednesday's decision. If true, this would represent an annual loss to OPEC of \$2.5 billion at current production levels.

About the only visible comfort for OPEC was Nigeria's agreement to raise the price of its bonny light crude by 65 cents to \$28.65 a barrel.

It was Nigeria's unilateral price cut in response to reductions by its North Sea competitors, Britain and Norway, that largely precipitated the OPEC pricing crisis.

## Egypt Now Drives to Curb Baby Boom

CAIRO — On the sides of the dilapidated public buses that careen through the streets of Cairo, bursting to the seams with humanity, one can see a particularly relevant new advertisement these days. It is for Tops condoms.

Ads for other contraceptives on billboards and light poles line the boulevard from the airport to central Cairo and appear regularly now on television and in the press.

The campaign to popularize birth control and family planning is the work of a little-known private organization called Family of the Future, which is now leading Egypt's family-planning effort. For decades the effort got nowhere because of a lack of government clinics and commitment and the opposition of conservative religious elements.

Last year, Family of the Future, which is largely

financed by the U.S. government, distributed enough contraceptives to provide the equivalent of a year's protection for 420,000 couples. By comparison, the figure for the Health Ministry clinics was 380,000.

The population explosion is widely regarded among many Western experts, and now by President Hosni Mubarak, too, as the most serious underlying social and economic issue facing Egypt. Last March, Mr. Mubarak said at a conference that if birth control was not pursued in earnest, "we will have terrible famine, unemployment and terrorism."

Every year, there are 1.2 million more mouths to feed in Egypt. The population has reached at least 48 million, and some estimates put it at 50 million.

Effat Ramadan, the executive director of Family of the Future, said his objective is to get the population growth rate down to between 2 and 2.2 percent. That means an average family size of four to five persons.

## Iraq Says It Will Free Iranians Caught in Battle

BAGHDAD — Iraq has declared that it will release all the Iranian prisoners captured during combat in the marshy Majnoon Islands in the southern sector of the Gulf War front.

A spokesman for the Iraqi Foreign Ministry said Tuesday that the decision to release the undisclosed number of Iranian prisoners of war was "ordered by President Saddam Hussein."

On Monday, Iraq announced that 40,000 soldiers, supported by air and artillery cover, launched the first attack in 31 months across the 1,180-kilometer (733-mile) front with Iran and "occupied enemy positions."

Iran said the Iraqi attack was "totally crushed." But Major General Maher Abdel Rashid, commander of the 3d Iraqi Army, which fought the battle, said on television Tuesday night that his forces "did not lose a single martyr."

[Telma said in military communications Tuesday night that more than 200 Iraqis died during the 10-hour battle. Reuters reported from Bahrain. Iran also warned that it would retaliate if Iraq bombarded Iranian towns and cities "following its humiliating defeat in the battle front on Monday."]

Iraqi communications said the Iraqis sustained "large numbers of casualties, including huge numbers of wounded personnel, and numbers of prisoners including some officers."

The spokesman said the decision to release the Iranian POWs was adopted after "we obtained solid evidence through various sources, including the POWs, that the Iranian people do not want the war."

"We have decided to release the last batch of Iranian POWs captured on Jan. 27 and Jan. 28 and hand them over to the International Committee of the Red Cross mission in Baghdad," the Foreign Ministry spokesman said.

Iraq presented a dozen Iranian POWs on Baghdad television Tuesday night. It was not known how many others were included in the repatriation announcement.

Iraq said last week it planned unilaterally to release 30 wounded Iraqi prisoners. Iran has said it holds about 50,000 Iraqis, while diplomatic sources estimate the number of Iranian POWs at between 8,000 and 15,000.

### King Visits Baghdad

King Hussein of Jordan arrived Wednesday in Baghdad for a previously unannounced visit, United Press International reported from Amman.

The Iraqi press agency said the Jordanian monarch was met at Baghdad airport by the Iraqi president and ranking government officials.

## Tourist Slips Past 2 Guards

(Continued from Page 1)

Soviet correspondent walked into the Oval Office.

Interviewed in Denver, Mr. Latta said that he had "just wanted to see how far I could get." What he got, he said, was "an adventure — a real adventure. It was the high point of being in Washington."

Mr. Latta said he spent about 15 minutes in the second-floor hall, milling around with members of the band, until a man in a dark suit came up to him and asked, "Do you have a ticket? Do you have an invitation?"

Mr. Latta, a Denver Water Board employee on vacation to see the inauguration, said he did not know that wandering into the White House on one of the most important days of the presidential calendar was illegal. But it was fun, he said, added that he would do it again, "only I wouldn't want to break the law."

"What was I thinking?" he said. "I was thinking maybe I could attend the ceremony."

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## Saint Laurent Reveals Plans to Issue Shares

By Hebe Dorsey  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Yves Saint Laurent plans to go public, Pierre Berge, his manager and business partner, said Wednesday. The move will be a first for a French fashion house.

Mr. Berge said Mr. Saint Laurent would sell stock in the company either this year or in 1987 because he wanted to avoid taking



Khadija, a recent Miss Africa, helps set the theme for the new Yves Saint Laurent collection.

### PARIS FASHION

chances in 1986, when France holds parliamentary elections. He had no estimate of how many shares would be issued or at what price.

Calling it "a sound business move," Mr. Berge said, "This is the best way to test the vitality of an enterprise. One should always separate a business from the private persona."

Observers drew a parallel with the luggage house of Louis Vuitton, which went public both in Paris and New York in June 1984. The price of those shares, which started at 465 francs (about \$55 at that time), was 698 francs on Tuesday.

Adding that the move has been under consideration for two years, Mr. Berge put Mr. Saint Laurent's annual sales at \$1 billion, although this includes the perfumes, which no longer belong to Mr. Saint Laurent but to Charles of the Ritz, an affiliate of Squibb, and account for a \$220-million share of sales.

The ready-to-wear business, known as "Saint Laurent-Rive Gauche," which started with a single boutique in 1966, is the second biggest money-maker. The line is now sold in 170 boutiques. There are also some 40 Saint Laurent licenses, including cigarettes, which are sold around the world. After-tax profits last year were \$5 million.

The house was founded in 1962. Mr. Saint Laurent, 49, who was born in Oran, Algeria, became Dior's designer when only 21 after the death of Christian Dior in 1957. His first collection, the "Trapeze Line," was an instant and world-wide success.

In 1961, he parted company with Dior and then opened his own couture house. No money was ever spared to make his collections a success. His latest summer collection, shown on Wednesday, cost 600,000 francs (\$67,048).

And if his latest clothes are any guide, Mr. Saint Laurent's decision to go public could not come at a better time. Mr. Saint Laurent, who in 1983 became the first living designer to be given a retrospective exhibit at the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York, has had his ups and downs, but the current collection is one of his strongest.

His other big news is Khadija, a recent Miss Africa and a new black matriarch in Paris. Born in Kenya, she was sent to Mr. Saint Laurent by the photographer Helmut Newton and put to work right away. She was instantly recognizable because she was young and shy and wore orchids in her hair.



**PARIS PRESS STRIKE** — The newspaper *Le Monde* failed to appear Wednesday when printers walked out for 24 hours because part of an annual bonus was being withheld. Printers from other publications joined in a demonstration outside the paper's offices. *Le Monde* is facing bankruptcy because of a decline in revenue.

## Senate Moves Toward Cuts

(Continued from Page 1)

1986 elections, when 22 of their seats will be contested.

"I hope Cap Weinberger and Ronald Reagan understand that we are going to need some give on their part to protect the Republicans in 1986," said Senator John Heinz of Pennsylvania, who is chairman of the National Republican Senatorial Committee. "Putting them between a rock and a hard place is not going to help them."

Contending that the impasse can be broken, Senator John H. Chafee, a Republican from Rhode Island who is third in the Senate leadership hierarchy, said, "I see it being overcome by us adhering to our views" and by the administration's "recognizing we are dead serious about it."

Others said Mr. Weinberger had been warned in "straightforward" terms that President Reagan risks losing the domestic spending cuts he wants if Mr. Weinberger refuses to compromise on his budget. That would echo a warning by the Senate majority leader, Robert J. Dole of Kansas, that drew a testy response from a spokesman for Mr. Weinberger.

Mr. Dole met with major committee chairmen Wednesday morning and they reported progress in

conditionally reaching about 60 percent of the targeted domestic spending cuts, with defense and social security still unresolved. The chairman said that until some agreement is reached on the defense budget, they cannot do anything further on the matter.

### Housing Cuts Planned

Documents obtained Tuesday showed that President Reagan will propose deep cutbacks in funds for operating and repairing the nation's 1.2 million public-housing units and elimination of eight other housing and urban aid programs.

The proposed reductions would tighten the squeeze on big-city housing authorities, which have been plagued by decaying buildings, vacant apartments, rising fuel costs and declining federal aid while waiting lists have stretched to as long as 25 years.

A program that would not receive money under Mr. Reagan's fiscal 1986 budget, scheduled for release next week, is one that finances construction of housing for the elderly and the handicapped. Mr. Reagan praised this program, which he previously tried to eliminate, during a September campaign visit to a Buffalo, N.Y., senior citizens' housing project.



# U.S. Tests Ground-Based Defense System

By Walter Pincus  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — While President Ronald Reagan's vision of a future space-based defense has drawn attention toward the skies, the U.S. Army has been pressing ahead with a much more pedestrian ground-based system that officials say could be in place to protect missile fields from incoming Soviet warheads as early as the late 1990s.

The army's program, 19 years old, has popped only occasionally into public view. The most recent glimpse was last June, when the service announced that it in effect had intercepted and destroyed one missile warhead with another in the atmosphere.

Sometime in the next 18 months there likely will be another glimpse when the army plans to send a new sensing device into space from Shemya Island off the western end of the Aleutian Islands.

The device will be sent aloft when the Soviet Union fires a test missile to determine how well the U.S. sensor can track Soviet warheads.

The army plan now has been incorporated into the president's Strategic Defense Initiative program and is in a way its basis. The army ballistic missile defense office this fiscal year will take up almost half of the \$1.4 billion that Congress approved for the Strategic Defense Initiative program.

More important, the army weapons are relatively close at hand, while it will take seven to 10 years to determine the feasibility of space-based weapons.

The United States may thus be closer to a working defensive system than generally has been realized, and the army weapons are likely to be an important part of the forthcoming defense arms talks in Geneva.

Lieutenant General James A. Abrahamson, director of the SDI program, told Congress last March that he expected that sometime before 1990, "we could begin to see that some of these things may indeed be deployable."

And a spokesman said more recently that the army hopes to have "a technology demonstration" of its weapons to "support decision-making on an overall" anti-ballistic missile system by 1990.

The spokesman said that the army is at work on these devices:

- The rocket-launched sensing device to be sent up from Shemya, called DOT for distant optical target. Designed to give early information on incoming warheads, it is fired to a spot just above the Earth's atmosphere and its infrared telescope relays data to the ground.

- An airplane version of the DOT, called the airborne optical adjunct, which sends back the same

## Most Americans in Survey Oppose Weapons in Space

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Americans surveyed show little enthusiasm for President Ronald Reagan's proposal for a space-based defense system, opposing even exploratory research on the project, and they strongly favor a ban on all military weapons in outer space, according to a poll by the Los Angeles Times.

Respondents in the nationwide survey also agreed by a 2-to-1 ratio that such a defense system, designed to shield the United States from incoming nuclear missiles, might be viewed as threatening by the other side and upset the nuclear balance of power.

The poll indicated only minimal optimism about the outcome of the arms limitation talks with the Soviet Union, with 45 percent of those polled saying they believed the negotiations would be successful and 37 percent saying they believed the talks would fail.

The American public appears to hold deep reservations about the Soviet Union's living up to an arms control agreement. Two-thirds of those surveyed agreed that the Soviet Union "could not be trusted to keep their part of the bargain," compared to less than one out of four who felt that the Soviet Union could be trusted.

Nevertheless, Americans appear to broadly favor some kind of agreement to halt the spread of nuclear weapons. More than 80 percent of those polled preferred an arrangement calling for both sides to reduce their stockpiles of nuclear arms. A margin almost that great preferred an agreement to freeze nuclear weapons at current levels.

The poll surveyed of 1,847 adult Americans from Jan. 19-24 by telephone. It has a margin of error of 3 percentage points in either direction.

type of targeting data when the Soviet warheads come closer to Earth's surface.

- A mobile radar system capable of receiving information from both the DOT and its airborne cousin before it can "see" incoming warheads with its own antenna. This system then sends orders to launch interceptors and helps guide them to their targets.

- New, fast interceptor missiles, with nonnuclear kill mechanisms. These interceptors, once launched, have built-in homing devices to help them hit warheads at different altitudes in the atmosphere.

Also scheduled to be awarded this year, according to the army spokesman, are contracts to spell out how all these elements might be woven into a single system and to do preliminary work on a new higher-altitude interceptor.

This interceptor is to be a much smaller version of the device that successfully intercepted a warhead last June. The army wants a reduction in size, from 1,000 pounds (454 kilograms) to less than 10, to make it viable as a weapon.

The army weapons are intended to kill incoming warheads in their so-called terminal phase, as they leave space and enter the atmosphere about 60 miles (97 kilometers) above the Earth's surface.

Officials are pushing them as a way of offsetting the Soviet Union's current heavy numerical

advantage in large land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles.

So far, at least, the administration argues that the army programs are well within the limits set by the 1972 anti-ballistic missile treaty with the Soviet Union. It says Moscow is violating that treaty in various ways. The Soviet Union contends the opposite.

Under the terms of the 1972 pact, the Soviet Union and United States each are permitted only one anti-ballistic missile site with no more than 100 missile launchers.

The United States in the early 1970s had such a system, called Safeguard, consisting of nuclear-tipped missiles that were to be guided to their targets by a giant radar at Grand Forks, North Dakota. The system was deactivated in 1975 because it was deemed ineffective.

The ballistic missile defense weapons would, in effect, replace it.

The Soviet Union set up a rudimentary anti-ballistic missile system, called Galosh, around Moscow more than 10 years ago. Since 1980, the system has been upgraded with new radars and missiles.

In addition to the limits on sites and launchers in the 1972 treaty, the two nations agreed not to "develop, test or deploy" either ground-based systems that were mobile or any components based in sea, air or space.

The agreement permitted modernization of then-existing anti-

ballistic missile systems but called for consultation if either country developed components "based on other physical principles."

General Abrahamson told Congress last year that, "Under the ABM treaty, we could, in fact, deploy 100 fixed, ground-based interceptors as the Soviet Union has now done."

He and Franklin Miller, head of the Department of Defense's strategic forces policy office, said the ballistic missile defense program, as well as other strategic defense basic research, fell well within what is permitted by the treaty.

When ballistic missile defense projects run close to the treaty limitations, they sometimes are called experiments rather than tests and demonstrations rather than moves toward development.

Since 1972, both sides have lodged numerous allegations of anti-ballistic missile treaty violations with a commission in Geneva, which was established to work out such complaints. Some problems have been worked out, others remain as open issues between the two parties.

Information on all these weapons is available in public records.

### Cost Growth Cited

Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger has deferred any purchases of the U.S. Air Force's air-to-air missile of the future and has suggested he might cancel the program unless cost growth can be contained according to a Pentagon memo, The Washington Post reported Wednesday.

Mr. Weinberger's action last week on the projected \$10.8-billion program is one of the harshest he has taken regarding a weapon in the past four years. However, he left open the possibility of continued production if problems can be fixed.

The advanced medium-range air-to-air missile is intended to be the supermissile of the 1990s for navy and air force pilots, a weapon that can be fired from a jet fighter and find and destroy an enemy plane by itself. But estimated costs of the missile have more than doubled since 1981. Projected costs for each missile now are more than \$400,000 and show no sign of slowing down, according to defense officials.

Two civilian analysts working for the air force, A. Ernest Fitzgerald and Thomas S. Amle, warned more than a year ago that the air-to-air missile was heading for "disaster," but air force leaders denied the problems were that serious.

The air force, which has called the missile essential to its future combat ability, asked Congress last year for more than \$400 million for the program, less than half of which was funded.



Edwin Meese 3d takes the oath before Senate hearings.

## Meese Pledges to Avoid Apparent Impropriety

By Leslie Maitland Werner  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Edwin Meese 3d, in confirmation hearings on his nomination to be attorney general, has contended that he met "ethical as well as legal" standards of conduct for public officials.

But he said in his testimony Tuesday that he would do some things differently in the future to avoid creating "the appearance of impropriety."

Mr. Meese's comments occurred as the Senate Judiciary Committee reopened hearings that were postponed last year while a court-appointed independent counsel investigated him on charges of helping to arrange U.S. jobs for people who had assisted him financially.

The counsel, Jacob A. Stein, found that Mr. Meese had not committed any criminal actions, but, as a matter of jurisdiction, did not address the question of whether his behavior was ethical.

Referring Tuesday to the special counsel's report, Mr. Meese said: "Reading these detailed facts, I believe, supports what I have always known to be the case, which is that I have conducted myself in accordance to the ethical as well as the legal standards of behavior for public officials."

Mr. Meese said the independent counsel's inquiry had "left no stone unturned" and had "found no basis for any of the allegations of improper conduct."

The Judiciary Committee on Tuesday released a Jan. 14 staff memorandum of the Office of Government Ethics, which found that Mr. Meese, who has been President Ronald Reagan's counselor since January 1981, had committed several violations of ethical standards.

In their memorandum, the two staff lawyers, F. Gary Davis and Nancy Feathers, said: "There are two situations in which Mr. Meese violated the standards of conduct or other applicable statutes."

First, they said, he had violated "regulations applicable to the Executive Office of the President" by joining in senior staff decisions to approve John R. McKeen, who had helped Mr. Meese obtain a \$40,000

loan, for positions on the Postal Board of Governors.

They added "Mr. Meese violated the agency gift standards" by accepting "Mr. McKeen's forbearance on the interest due on the loan," because this was a "gift" as defined in the Ethics in Government Act. They said "the appearance of impropriety created by his conduct runs counter to the agency's general standards of conduct."

In addition, the two staff lawyers said Mr. Meese had violated a regulation prohibiting federal officials from creating an "appearance of preferential treatment" by approving the appointment to a federal job of Thomas Barrack, who had helped in the sale of Mr. Meese's house in California.

The Judiciary Committee also released two letters to committee members from David H. Martin, director of the office, which contained an unexplained contradiction on a key point. In the first letter, dated Monday, Mr. Martin said he had rejected his staff's conclusions on two issues but concluded that Mr. Meese had committed one "violation of the standards of conduct," involving an appearance of impropriety.

In the second letter, dated Tuesday, Mr. Martin said he had decided that "there was no substance to the appearance problem" and thus no violation by Mr. Meese.

[Mr. Martin, Mr. Davis and Mrs. Feathers have been summoned to testify before the panel. The Associated Press reported Wednesday.]

Mr. Meese's statement Tuesday contrasted with his insistence in the past that the only thing that he would do differently, given the opportunity, would be to remember to list a \$15,000 interest free loan on his financial disclosure forms.

### U.S. Airlift for Flood Victims

United Press International

WINDOW ROCK, Arizona — National Guard troops began airlifting food and medical supplies Wednesday to 18,000 Navajo and Hopi Indians stranded on northern Arizona reservations by melting snow that turned roads into mud bogs.

## U.S. Civil Rights Group Calls Quotas 'Dead'

By Gerald M. Boyd  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has met for the first time with his top appointees to the Commission on Civil Rights and been told that numerical quotas were "a dead issue" as a device for remedying the effects of discrimination.

The assessment was offered Tuesday at a White House meeting in which the president, who has appointed four of the commission's eight members, received assurances that his attempt to redirect the focus of the independent, bipartisan panel had succeeded.

The commission chairman, Clarence M. Pendleton Jr., said later that Mr. Reagan was "encouraged" by the panel's new direction.

"We have turned the corner on the civil rights debate," Mr. Pendleton said. "We believe that quotas are a dead issue and we want to keep on course and make certain that we do those kinds of studies and activities that make certain that discrimination is not the only factor in lack of opportunity and that there is equality of opportunity and not a mandate for positive results."

Mr. Pendleton said his comment that quotas were "dead" was based on recent court decisions, including a Supreme Court ruling that the city of Memphis, Tennessee, could not lay off white firefighters with more seniority in order to preserve the percentage of blacks called for under an affirmative action plan.

The commission, created in 1957 to provide advice and recommendations to the administration and Congress, concluded a bitter internal debate last year on quotas in anti-discrimination programs and, in a major policy shift, denounced



Clarence M. Pendleton Jr.

their use. The commission reasoned last January that such preferences "merely constitute another form of unjustified discrimination."

Previous commissions had endorsed such quotas as a last resort to remedy the effect of proved discrimination, a position contrary to Mr. Reagan's.

The meeting comes at a time when Mr. Reagan, publicly acknowledging the strained relations between his administration and established black leaders, has sought to win support from other segments of the black community.

In an interview Saturday, he asserted that some black leaders he declined to identify were trying to paint a negative picture of his administration to justify the need for their organizations and their positions.

Mr. Pendleton said that Mr. Reagan had repeated the criticism Tuesday. Mr. Pendleton said he supported the president's view.

## U.S. Urges Dissident To Accept Seoul Deal

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — State Department officials have urged Kim Dae Jung, the most prominent South Korean opposition leader, to accept a confidential guarantee from the Seoul government that he would not be arrested if he delayed until May his return from exile in the United States, Reagan administration officials and associates of Mr. Kim said Tuesday.

But Mr. Kim said it was too late for him to change his plans. He is scheduled to leave for South Korea next Wednesday, stopping overnight in Tokyo.

About 20 Americans are accompanying him to ensure that he is not assassinated in the manner of Benigno S. Aquino Jr., the Philippine opposition leader who was murdered when he returned to Manila in 1983.

Mr. Kim was an unsuccessful candidate for the presidency in 1971.

After Chun Doo Hwan, a former general, took power in a military coup in 1980, Mr. Kim was accused of sedition and sentenced to death in a trial strongly criticized by human rights groups abroad. His sentence was later commuted to 20 years' imprisonment.

After having served nearly three years he was allowed in December 1982 to travel to the United States, ostensibly for medical reasons.

Mr. Kim said he did not know if he would be arrested when he arrives in Seoul. The South Korean government has been unclear on what it will do.

A South Korean official has said that if Mr. Kim returns, he will be imprisoned to serve out the remainder of the sentence. Last week, however, the South Korean Embassy in Washington disavowed such a threat.

The South Koreans have been concerned about the timing of Mr. Kim's return for two reasons, U.S. officials said. His arrival on Feb. 8 would be four days before elections to the National Assembly. The South Korean authorities are worried that his return might touch off disorders and demonstrations that would be embarrassing to them.

The second reason, the officials said, is that President Chun is tentatively scheduled to visit President Ronald Reagan in early April. The South Koreans, U.S. officials said, are willing to pay a price for a delay by Mr. Kim until May, to get over the elections and the visit.

According to his friends, Mr. Kim met at the State Department late last week with Elliott Abrams, assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs, and Paul D. Wolfowitz, assistant secretary for East Asian and Pacific affairs.

Neither the officials involved nor Mr. Kim would comment officially on their conversations, but others said the officials had told Mr. Kim that they had a guarantee from the South Korean government that he would not be arrested if he waited until May.

"Our own view is that we would like to see real progress in South Korea toward a more democratic environment," a senior State Department official said. "And apart from the obvious desire to avoid trouble, we'd like to see Kim's return happen in a way that encourages further progress."

## NATO Offers to Exchange Military Data With East

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — The North Atlantic Treaty Organization proposed on Wednesday an exchange of military information to the Warsaw Pact to reduce the risk of a war in Europe.

At the 35-nation Conference on European Security and Disarmament, Iceland offered the first of six papers on behalf of the 16-member Western alliance. The paper elaborated on technical and military measures proposed immediately after the conference first opened a year ago.

On Tuesday, the opening day of the 1985 session, the Soviet Union submitted a draft treaty on the nouset of force.

The NATO paper proposed that participating states should annually exchange information on their military command organizations, including the location of their headquarters and the composition of ground formations and land-based air forces. The conference participants are the United States, Canada, the Soviet Union and all European countries except Albania.

The Warsaw Pact has in the past accused NATO of seeking to gain a license for espionage through its information proposals.

But NATO delegates said they were pleased with what they called the moderate tone of Wednesday's initial response from the Soviet delegation. It said it would study the paper with interest.

"The East has seen more dangerous curiosity in this measure than it contains," said West Germany's delegate, Klaus Citron.

NATO argues that better exchanges of information would substantially reduce the risk of a war breaking out by accident or miscalculation. It will elaborate in the coming weeks on its proposals on inviting observers to maneuvers, forecasts of military activities and procedures for verifying information.

■ Threat of Nuclear Winter  
A leading Soviet scientist says changes may be needed in both the

U.S. and Soviet military establishments before the two countries can cooperate against the threat of a "nuclear winter," according to an Associated Press report from the United Nations in New York.

Sergei Kapitsa, who holds the physics chair at the Moscow Physical Technical Institute and is a senior researcher at the Soviet Academy of Science, spoke Tuesday at a UN conference on the nuclear-winter threat.

Asked whether the Soviet military establishment was aware of the threat and willing to act on it, Mr. Kapitsa said he could not speak for the defense authorities of either superpower. But he added: "It is very difficult to change their minds. Maybe we have to change the people. I don't know."

Mr. Kapitsa suggested that as a start to ending the nuclear arms race, the nuclear powers agree to stop all testing by this summer, the 40th anniversary of the first atom bomb explosion at Hiroshima.

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## Kemp Reports Bipartisan Agreement to Speed U.S. Tax Bills

By Jack Nelson  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Republican and Democratic sponsors of two major tax simplification bills have agreed to a bipartisan approach that, they hope, will lead to an early compromise on overhauling the federal income tax system, according to the chief sponsor of the Republican bill.

Representative Jack Kemp, a Republican from New York, said Tuesday that he and Representative Richard A. Gephardt, a Democrat from Missouri, will revive their bill in the House. He said Senator Robert W. Kasten Jr., a Republican from Wisconsin, and Senator Bill Bradley, a Democrat from New Jersey, will do the same in the Senate. Both bills are variations on the idea of a "flat tax."

Mr. Kemp said the bills' sponsors will consider not only consolidating them, but will incorporate

parts of the Treasury's tax simplification proposal, which now is being considered by the White House. All three tax reform proposals would enable the government to continue collecting the same amount of revenue, but would lower the tax rates for individuals and corporations by eliminating some popular deductions.

The sponsors of the two congressional bills are "very, very close" to resolving their differences, Mr. Kemp said. He said he has stayed

in touch with Mr. Bradley on a weekly basis.

However, spokesmen for both Mr. Bradley and Mr. Gephardt said that while the Democrats were interested in reaching a compromise, neither man has been involved in negotiations with Mr. Kemp toward that end.

"There have been no negotiations at all, but if Kemp is saying we are that close to agreement, it's good news, because any movement has been unilateral on his part,"

### Kelly Refuses To Yield Bundestag Seat in March

The Associated Press

BONN — Petra Kelly, a founding member of the Greens party, has refused to bow to party policy and give up her seat in the Bundestag midway through her term, a Greens spokesman said Wednesday.

Ms. Kelly, 36, officially in-

formed Greens officials Tuesday of her decision to stay past March 1985, said Heinz Sahr, the spokesman. According to party sources, Ms. Kelly told the party that Greens parliamentary deputies should retain their seats throughout the four-year term but be barred from seeking re-election.

Mr. Gephardt's spokesman said.

Mr. Kemp predicted that the spirit of bipartisanship would speed congressional consideration of a compromise tax bill, perhaps resulting in House committee hearings on the bill as early as May.

Efforts to speed up the tax simplification bills have been opposed by Senate Republican leaders. They have said they first want to concentrate on spending cuts in an effort to trim the federal budget deficit. Republican members of the Senate Finance Committee, for example, have unanimously recommended delaying consideration of any tax proposal until Congress has dealt with the budget, according to the committee's chairman, Senator Bob Packwood of Oregon.

He said "the point was forcibly made" to President Ronald Reagan during a meeting Monday at the White House that "many of the allies we need on spending cuts are

going to be enemies on the tax bill."

Mr. Packwood said the president did not respond to a request that the White House delay submitting its tax proposal, although the outgoing secretary of the treasury, Donald T. Regan, was "quite amenable to the feeling we had to go ahead with the spending cuts first."

White House officials have indicated that Mr. Reagan will insist on earlier consideration for tax reform. The White House spokesman, Larry Speakes, said the administration's proposal was expected to be completed in March or April and to proceed "on a dual track" as Congress considers the budget reduction package.

A Treasury spokesman, Roger Bolton, said that department and White House officials were interested in working with members of Congress to prepare any necessary modifications before Mr. Reagan submits his tax plan to Congress.



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# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Helping Soviet Prisoners

The Soviet Union periodically eases repression after reaching agreement with the West on what may appear as unrelated subjects. Thus, because others care about dissidents and ethnic minorities, the Kremlin has seemed to manipulate their fate for bargaining leverage. To the extent that this is true, there is no reason it cannot be turned around to urge the Soviet Union to demonstrate a desire for better relations by loosening some locks.

That is plainly Secretary of State George Shultz's purpose in bringing up human rights cases in most talks with Soviet leaders. As both sides now move toward arms talks and a more broadly respectful relationship, there is at least the hint of a Soviet response. The mother of an exiled dissident is allowed to emigrate; activists known as the Group to Establish Trust are left in peace and even allowed to appear on American television; a human rights campaigner is released from a Moscow jail.

Those are sparks in the darkness. Releasing Anatoli Shchegolev would light a candle. So would let Andrei Sakharov and Yelena Bonner, prisoners in the Soviet Union of Gorki. But these are only the better known of thousands of prisoners of conscience.

Tatyana Osipova, a Helsinki Watch monitor

in Moscow, has begun a hunger strike after nine months in prison because she is not allowed a meeting with her imprisoned husband, Ivan Kovalyov. Most of the original 75 monitors have been jailed for the crime of urging Soviet compliance with the 1975 accords.

The Ukrainian poet Irina Ratushinskaya was sentenced in 1983 to seven years of hard labor for joining human rights demonstrations and attempting to emigrate. Her health is said to be imperiled by a harsh regimen.

Also imperiled is Joseph Berenshtein, a Jewish "refusenik" tried Dec. 10—Human Rights Day—and sentenced to four years. His wife reports that a savage beating cost him one eye.

These cases discredit Soviet law and mock Soviet pretensions of strength. So does the refusal to permit emigration. Soviet society survived the annual departure of tens of thousands of Jews over recent years; why make criminals of others who want to leave, letting only 900 emigrate in 1984?

Amnesty for political prisoners and more open borders will not threaten a closed political system and would gain the Soviet Union a lot in world respect. Human rights belong high on the agenda to improve relations.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Farmers Can't Pay, Lenders Can't Wait

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON — After 110 years of business in the farm heartland of America, the State Bank in Cherokee, Iowa, closed its doors last Friday. The little bank had withstood the Great Depression but was now unable to cope with a crisis that is sweeping through the central farm states.

State Bank is just one of a score of rural banks that have gone belly-up since mid-1984. More banks and credit associations are sure to close as thousands of farmers who cannot repay current debts are forced out of business. The situation is most acute in the Midwest, but it is spreading to California and other farm states.

Sky-high interest rates (bank lending rates have come down elsewhere, but not in farm country), low prices for crops, the effect on exports of the overvalued dollar and staggering losses in the value of their land and equipment are pushing farmers into bankruptcy and ruin.

In a telephone interview from Kansas City, Marvin Duncan, economist and vice president of the Federal Reserve Bank there, said that farm liquidations and partial liquidations in the second half of 1984 were running at "three times the rate" bankers consider normal.

Because land values are plunging — farm acreage in the Midwest can be bought at a 40-percent discount from peaks hit in 1981 — more and more farmers have worsening debt-asset ratios. A survey by the American Farm Journal shows that 21 percent of farmers in the central states have debts that have grown to the dangerous level of 70 percent or more of their assets. That is double the percentage who were in such dire straits less than a year ago. John Marten, staff economist for the Farm Journal, said in an interview: "When the debt-asset ratio passes 70 percent, with the returns being what they are, cash flow is negative and the deterioration is substantial. That calls for radical surgery."

Iowa State University economist Neil Hart and other farm experts, along with politicians and lobbyists, have been begging the Reagan administration and Congress to pay heed by starting an expanded loan-guarantee program. "There is genuine economic fear, and growing anger," Mr. Hart told me.

The situation has similarities to the excessive debt piled up by Third World countries that were fed loans by banks counting on a payoff from ever-inflated prices. Mr. Duncan



warns that a shakeout is now inevitable, "because the hard reality is that some kinds of agricultural production in this country are in danger of being priced out of world markets." Wheat, for one.

Still, as in the Third World, there is an immediate problem to be dealt with, for the sake of compassion as well as to minimize the ripple effect of an agricultural crisis through the rest of the economy.

By Mr. Duncan's assessment, unless there is dramatic "intervention" by the government in the next 90-120 days — before spring plantings are completed — farmer bankruptcies will pile up. The casualty list could be 10 to 15 percent of the farm population in some states.

Mr. Hart urges a system of federal and state help based on a lien against farmland, with the expectation that the public would share in any profits on future land value. This would compare to the public's bailout of Chrysler, which returned a profit to the federal government.

"By themselves," Mr. Hart sums up, "farmers can't make their payments, and the lenders can't afford to wait. I'm an economist, and I believe in the market economy, too. But there comes a time when government must intervene to avoid massive economic wreckage."

The bank prime rate has plunged nationally from 13 to 10.5 percent,

but the rates farmers must pay as they try to borrow money to finance new crops run from 13 to 14 percent. "The critical thing is interest rates — we need relief," Mr. Marten said.

As debt soars and the values of farmers' assets decline, more farmers are driven toward bankruptcy and become a bad risk for banks already overcommitted in their agricultural loans. So far the Reagan administration, to the consternation of Republicans who will run for re-election in 1986, has paid little attention. It is concentrating instead on the need to make budget savings by cutting back farm-support programs.

"Given what is happening in rural America, the administration's timing is abominable," says one of those who will be up for re-election next year, Republican Senator Mark Andrews of North Dakota. "This isn't the year to begin tampering with agriculture's safety net."

Washington Post Writers Group

## Nastiness in Belgrade

Of all the Communist states, Yugoslavia enjoys special favor in the United States. It put the word "Titoist" — meaning nationalist, not run by Moscow — into the language, and it has followed a relatively open internal policy, partly to accommodate its Western friends, since Marshal Tito's famous break with Moscow in 1948. Why, then, have the Yugoslavs been running a nasty political trial the past three months, one that has troubled various Yugoslavs, including some in the leadership, and severely embarrassed Belgrade abroad?

The defendants are six modestly known intellectuals, members of the small, familiar dissident fringe, clustered around Marshal Tito's old nemesis, Milovan Djilas, that the authorities have more or less tolerated since the early 1970s. For their casual and individual participation in the half-meetings, half-social events of Belgrade's "free university" community, the six were charged last fall with organizing a conspiracy to subvert the system. It is a measure of the charges that a leading piece of the evidence cited against one defendant was a copy of his English-language master's thesis, written while he was a graduate student at Brandeis University in Massachusetts and then stored in his desk drawer at home.

There is a tendency in the West to let the Yugoslavs off easy. After all, it is said, they are more liberal than other Communists and other East Europeans; being multi-ethnic and multi-national, they must be extra careful; they are still feeling the post-Tito jitters; they face wracking problems of economic deterioration and internal reform. To which the United States government, which has said not one word about the trial, adds (under its breath) that it is in the American interest to settle Yugoslavia down as a stable buffer against Soviet expansion on a strategic front.

Yugoslavia's assorted dilemmas cannot be denied. It is true, too, that the Yugoslav authorities have shown in recent days — by discharging one defendant, severing the cases of two and reducing charges against the other three — that they realize how weak the case is. The fact remains that Yugoslavia has a system that exposes it to indefinite crisis. As long as a single Communist Party demands to monopolize political power, the country invites alternating impulses of popular challenge and official repression. This goes on within a narrower band than in other Communist-ruled states, but it is significant and ugly all the same.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Quotas Are Bad Policy

Quotas on U.S. imports of Japanese automobiles expire at the end of March, and the Reagan administration has not yet decided whether to extend them. Most of Congress wants the quotas continued. A chief argument heard in favor of quotas is the very high exchange rate of the dollar against the yen. In terms of the Japanese goods that it can buy, the dollar is now overvalued by about one-third. That is an enormous disparity.

The Japanese, with high labor productivity in their factories, had a substantial cost advantage over American competitors even when the two currencies were more nearly in line with each other. Most of the American manufacturers complain bitterly that the improvements in their efficiency since then have been offset, and more, by the exchange rise of the dollar.

The American industry is split over the quotas. General Motors says that the time has come to end them and to adapt to present conditions. Other companies, with resources than GM, object that adaptation is impossible with the dollar at its present level; they want to keep the quotas in force.

But that kind of protection is not cheap.

Robert W. Crandall of the Brookings Institution has calculated that the quotas have raised the prices of the imported cars by about \$1,000 each, and the prices of American cars by about \$400. That adds up to a total cost to American buyers of something exceeding \$4 billion a year — an interesting example of a tax imposed by trade regulation, which subsidizes both importers and domestic manufacturers yet appears on no public budget.

Trade quotas are bad in principle as well as extremely expensive in practice. They delay and deflect the process that pushes American industry to meet the challenge of the world market. But the high dollar brings them the grudging support of people like Senator Richard Lugar, who are not the natural allies of the protectionists. And why is the dollar high? The federal budget deficit is sucking in money from abroad, pushing up the exchange rate. It is a case of one bad policy inciting another.

General Motors is right. Protection cannot shield an economy from the effects of past budget errors and present currency misalignment. It will only prolong their ill effects.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

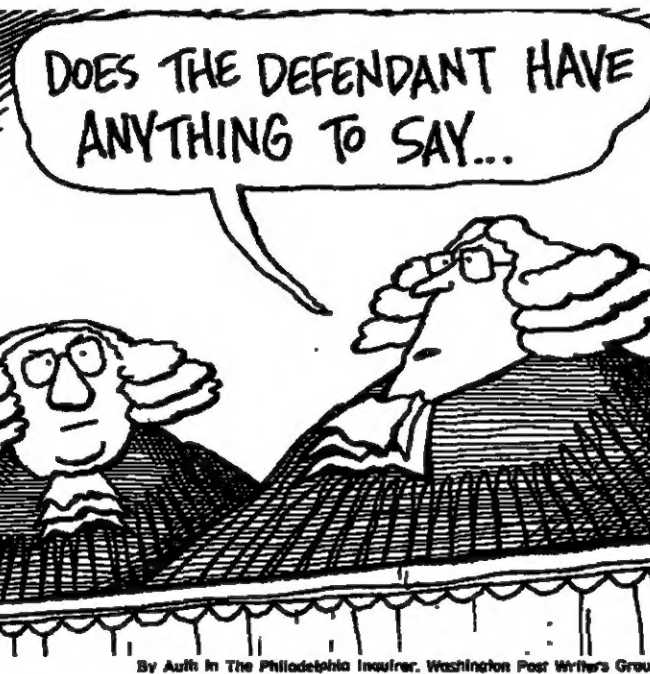
## Other Opinion

### For a Two-Track Afghan Policy

Oblivious to the political aspects of the conflict, the United States has accepted the Pakistani rationale that military effectiveness should be the only criterion for aid allocations [to the Afghan resistance]. This has given Islamabad carte blanche to channel aid to the relatively cohesive fundamentalist paramilitary cadres, based in Pakistan, rather than to the loosely organized but locally prestigious Pushtun guerrillas in the Afghan countryside. Covert aid to the resistance is desirable as

part of a two-track policy [that] simultaneously pursues a negotiated settlement. Support for the resistance is essential to bolster the bargaining position of non-Communist Afghans in efforts to reach accommodation with the Afghan Communists and the Russians. Aid to the fundamentalists helps to sustain resistance activity militarily and thus to raise the costs of the Soviet occupation, but it is questionable whether it promotes a political solution that could lead to a Soviet withdrawal.

—Selig S. Harrison in the winter issue of *Parameters*, quoted by *The Washington Post*



By Audi in *The Philadelphia Inquirer*; Washington Post Writers Group

## Washington's Latin Policies Have Been Improving

By Jorge I. Dominguez

NEW YORK — Ronald Reagan's decision this month to deliver 2,700 Cubans now in the United States, into Fidel Castro's custody is a distinctly "un-Reagan" agreement, out of keeping with his previous attitudes toward Cuba in particular and Latin America in general. In fact this modest change was but the latest example of a larger shift that emerged during the first Reagan term. The obsessive war against the Nicaraguan government is one of the few policies that remain so far unchanged.

The Cuban agreement in itself has considerable merit. Mr. Reagan's goals were largely political, but he has also made some provision for the deportees' human rights. Both the United States and Cuba should take additional steps to safeguard the refugees' rights — to permit asylum in the United States for those who qualify and ensure fair treatment for those who return to Cuba — but this agreement is an important step.

Consider, also, some of the other policy shifts during the last four years. In the beginning, right-wing authoritarian regimes were seen as deplorable but perhaps inevitable. United Nations representative Jean J. Kirkpatrick suggested that they were somehow in the nature of Latin American politics. Much of the Carter administration's human rights policy was consequently dismantled.

Today, in contrast, the Reagan administration beams with pride at the return of civilian democratic rule to Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and other countries in Latin America, although it is honest enough to admit that these results are not the outcome of its policies. It is even rumored that Washington has begun to put pressure

on Augusto Pinochet of Chile to follow suit and end his dictatorship. Similarly, in the beginning it was assumed in Washington that the magic of the marketplace would take care of the hemisphere's international economic problems. The United States stood back as its recession turned into Latin America's depression, and as Mexico underwent a panicky currency devaluation. But in August 1982 Washington began to recognize the severity of Latin America's economic crisis. Since then it has taken constructive steps to address at least some of the hemisphere's more pressing problems. The "bridge loans" to Mexico, Brazil and Argentina exemplify the change.

Then there was El Salvador. At first the Reagan administration badly mistrusted José Napoleón Duarte; a

member of the National Security Council staff complained that Mr. Duarte's policies had "brought the country to near economic ruin by desperate and sweeping reforms." Today the administration has embraced President Duarte as its own and guaranteed whatever political and economic reforms he has been able to carry out.

Finally there was the question of foreign aid, originally opposed by many Republican members of Congress. In fact the Reagan administration has overseen an extraordinary increase of official development assistance — and other forms of help, including military aid — to Central America, the Caribbean and parts of South America. The same Reagan administration that at first proposed to gut the Fulbright fellowship and other exchange programs has substantially increased such funds.

Together, these changes are a tribute to the effect that "reality" can have on the thinking in Washington. Unfortunately, this time around, it took two to three years of "policy waste," and changes were instituted only when ideologically inspired policies were shown to be patent failures.

What about those few truly dangerous policies that remain? The Nicaraguan counterinsurgency is only one example. The bizarre fear of Mexico felt by many in the White House and the Central Intelligence Agency is another — and this despite the Mexican government's efforts to work with the United States even at its own political peril.

The past does, however, offer considerable hope that the Reagan administration will be able to learn from reality. It must continue to abandon its ideological approach and adopt the kind of sensible political methods that serve both U.S. and Latin interests best.

The writer is professor of government at Harvard University. He contributed this column to *The New York Times*.

## Umbrellas? Real Men Are Waterproof

By Ellen Goodman

BOSTON — The United States Army has decided that real men don't carry umbrellas.

The ruling on this moist matter came this month when the Army Clothing and Equipment Board asked if it wasn't time to allow men in uniform to come in out of the rain. They were not talking about the trenches, mind you; they were talking about men on the bases or around the Pentagon.

Well, the poor board must have been suffering an androgyny attack. They must have been reading too many articles about the new sensitive man and his overshoes.

In any case, the issue of the umbrella — to be or not to be dry — went all the way up to the secretary of the army and the army chief of staff. These are men whose pates have not been touched by a raindrop since the invention of the chauffeur. Predictably and officially, they "disapproved." It was, we are told, a matter of image.

As a source put it, they "feel the image of male army officers walking around with umbrellas is somehow intrinsically unmanly."

This could be regarded as just more proof that the military is all wet, but I have learned not to take the messages wrapped in mufli so lightly. After all, the army is a last preserve of realism and honor, one of the last places where you are supposed to express your rank and suppress your feelings. It turns out that one of the feelings you are supposed to suppress is dampness.

According to the rules, it's all right for women in uniform to carry

umbrellas. Nobody calls a woman a wimp. It's all right for air force men to carry umbrellas. The air force has been suspect ever since it allowed silk scarves. But brolians continue to be banned for army, navy and Marine Corps men because it is an admission of weakness for them to be bothered by Mother Nature.

The whole silly thing reminds me of a recent piece in the Atlantic in which humorist Roy Blount tells about the time he almost got caught hanging dispersals while in uniform. "Regulations prohibited doing such a thing without changing into fatigues or civilian clothes."

Perhaps there is a dampness phobia going on here.

The image question is not limited strictly to the military. It occurred to me, as I read the news story, that many a civilian American man would rather be seen in public in his underwear than in his overwear.

In the recent pictures from the Geneva negotiations, you could tell our guys from their guys by the heads. The Soviets were the ones with fur on their heads; the Americans were the ones with hair. At least some of them had hair.

The higher the ranks that men aspire to in civilian life, the less clothing they are allowed to wear. Not since the term of John Kennedy has any president been photographed in a fedora. Caps, yes. Hardhats, yes. Cowboy hats, yes. A real live man's hat, no. At the other end of the body politic, we have

seen a lot of Western boots. But when was the last time you saw a president in galoshes?

During the last campaign, Democratic and Republican males running for high office practically performed a striptease in the name of visibility. Topcoats started disappearing along with gloves. Everyone seemed to want his portrait wind-blown against the elements. I had the sense that pretty soon we would be treated to chest hair on the trail.

At the inauguration, contrary to rumors, the committee did not cancel the march because so many of the guests came with California in their veins. It was because the president could not appear in public with hat, mittens and a ski mask.

As the man in the Pentagon said, it is a question of image. The theory behind this male-image-making is inherited from the days when mad dogs and Englishmen went out in the midday sun. Leaders and soldiers have to prove that raindrops bounce off true grit and never rust the metal of a tough guy.

Presumably if the Soviets were to see a satellite picture of American soldiers with umbrellas over their heads, tanks would roll across Eastern Europe. However, we expect them to be terrified by the vision of hundreds of soldiers with rain running down their cheeks.

What we have here is another chapter in the current strip-forge defense of America. The very first thing that our leaders take off is common sense. But at least the army has its pride to keep it dry.

Washington Post Writers Group



By Audi in *The Philadelphia Inquirer*; Washington Post Writers Group

## FROM OUR JAN. 31 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

**1910: No Recognition of the Vatican**  
PARIS — American affairs at present bulk largely at the Vatican. The ever-growing power of the Church in the United States necessitates each day closer relations with the Holy See, so much so that a rumor has been current in certain circles that it was the intention of Pius X to transform the Apostolic Delegation in Washington into a Nunciature. This is an exaggeration. As pointed out by the *Herald's* Rome correspondent, such a step is out of the question. The Constitution of the United States opposes the recognition of the temporal sovereignty of the head of any church. It would not be possible for the Pope to accredit a Nuncio to the Washington Government, without the United States in turn sending a Minister or Ambassador to the Vatican. As in America there is no State religion, this is impossible.

**1935: 'Filipinos Want Independence'**  
PARIS — The United States has promised the Philippines independence and will keep its word, despite the fact that American experts are agreed that hazardous times are in store for the Philippines when they take over their country, according to Senator Millard Tydings, joint author of the Tydings-McDuffie act, which grants the islands freedom from American control within the next ten years. Senator Tydings said [on Jan. 30]: "There is no doubt that the masses of the Filipinos want complete independence. To this policy the United States has been committed for thirty-four years, both by law and by presidential and other official utterances. [But] the economic difficulties in the way of transition from dependence to independence are many. A period of economic readjustment and dislocation is inevitable."

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International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Telephone: 747-1265. Telex: 612718 (Herald) Cables: Herald Paris.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer  
Asia Headquarters, 24-34 Hemsley Rd., Hong Kong. Tel. 5-285618. Telex 01170.  
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin Mackintosh, 61 Long Acre, London WC2E 9LT. Tel. 01-462-1221. Telex 263709.  
Sole U.S. agent: J. J. Conboy, 120 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017. Tel. 212-687-1200. Telex 212-687-1200.  
U.S. subscription: \$294 yearly. Second-class postage paid at Long Island City, N.Y. 11101.  
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**Math Com Computer Complex**

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## SCIENCE

## Math Concept Lets Computers Produce Complex Graphics

By Andrew Pollack

COMPUTERS have long been able to draw fairly simple shapes such as balls, blocks and even airplane wings. But when it came to drawing more complex natural phenomena, like wispy clouds or jagged mountain peaks, computers could manage only crude approximations.

Now, however, a once obscure mathematical concept known as fractals is allowing computer scientists to surmount those barriers.

Fractals are mathematical curves that define some order amid seemingly chaotic phenomena, such as the shape of a coastline or cloud. And they are becoming important not only for computer graphics, but for many areas of science involving seemingly random phenomena, including the turbulent flow of fluids, the fracturing of metals, the clustering of galaxies in the universe, the distribution of vegetation in Georgia's Okefenokee Swamp, the pattern of carbon deposits in diesel engine cylinders and the motion of molecules.

Using fractals, computers are able to create stunningly realistic natural scenes that look almost like photographs. The development opens the way for increased use of computer-generated images in movies and for more realistic flight simulators and video games.

"Fractals are the leading edge in terms of realistic imagery," said Peter K. Oppenheimer, a research scientist at the New York Institute of Technology in Old Westbury. "Before that there were rolling hills, but you didn't have jagged peaks."

The geometry of fractals goes beyond the geometry of Euclid, in which lines exist in one dimension, planes in two dimensions and volumes in three. As long as a century ago some mathematicians proposed that dimensions did not abruptly shift from one to two to three, but rather blended gradually from one to the next, and they plotted mathematical curves to describe the phenomena.

Not until Dr. Benoit B. Mandelbrot came along were such curves unified into a theory and given the name fractals, for fractional dimensions.

Dr. Mandelbrot, a professor at Harvard University and a research fellow at International Business Machines Corp.'s Thomas J. Watson Research Center in Yorktown Heights, New York, was the first to propose that fractals seemed more suited than standard Euclidean geometry to describe many natural phenomena, from coastlines and clouds to river networks and the branching pattern of blood vessels. He made the point in a 1982 book, "The Fractal Geometry of Nature."

Fractals have an unusual property: The more they are magnified, the more detail appears.

How long, for instance, is a coastline? The precision of the answer depends on the length of the measuring stick. From high in an airplane, when only rough measurements are possible, it appears to be one length. From a lower altitude, as smaller bays and inlets become visible and can be measured more accurately, the length of the coastline increases. If a crab traced the shore it would find even more wrinkles and thus a longer overall length.

This property is not held by the standard shapes of three-dimensional Euclidean geometry. A square has the same perimeter no matter how long the ruler is.

The fractal dimension is a measure of how fast the length of a curve increases as the size of the measuring stick is shortened. Using Dr. Mandelbrot's formulas, a straight line would have a dimension of 1 and a plane a dimension of 2, just as in Euclidean geometry. But a jagged line would have a fractional dimension between 1 and 2, and a mountain would have a dimension between 2 and 3.

While seemingly strange, the notion of such fractional dimensions is not unreasonable. A twisting, turning line, which is one-dimensional in a strict Euclidean sense, can sometimes almost fill a two-dimensional plane.

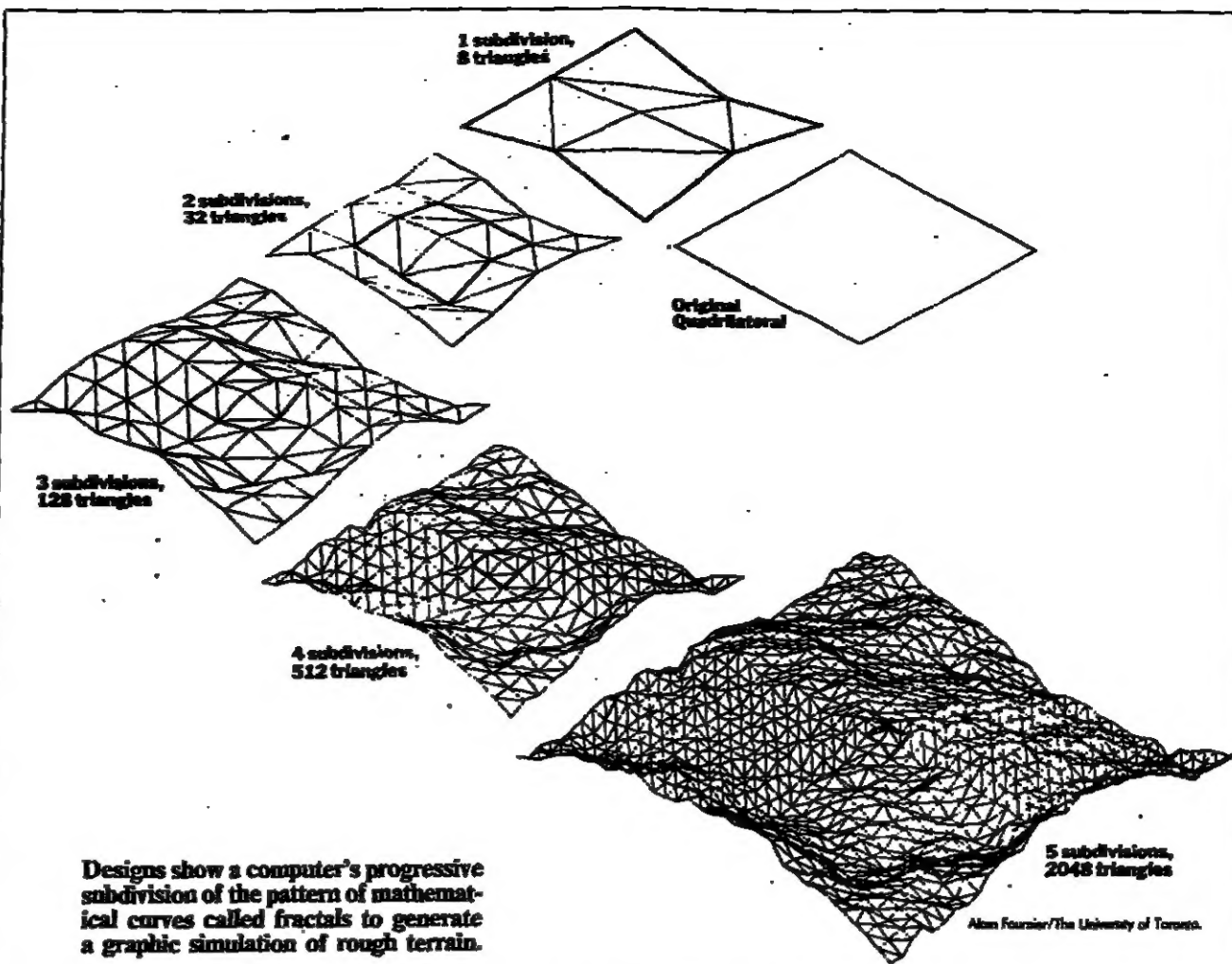
Mandelbrot noticed another interesting feature of such mathematical curves: The shape at each level of magnification is similar, a property Dr. Mandelbrot calls self-similarity. Aerial photographs of a 10-mile stretch of coastline and a 100-mile stretch look much the same, providing there are no buildings or other objects to serve as references.

Again, Euclidean shapes do not have this property. As one gets closer to the surface of a sphere, for instance, it looks more like a plane.

Before fractals there was no good way to create realistic scenery by computers. One had to carefully instruct the computer where to place each jig and jag in a coastline, or each bump on a mountain. "It was unimaginable that anyone would type in tens of thousands of coordinates to get the shape," said Loren Carpenter, a research scientist at Lucasfilm Ltd.

Another approach was to feed data, such as from a satellite photograph, into the computer. But even one such scene contains millions of bits of information.

Fractals suggested a way for computers to generate a lot of detail without the programmer having to do much work. A computer can generate one shape and then replicate it over and over again in smaller detail, adding random details here and there to account for the fact that natural phenomena are not exactly similar. "One can,



Designs show a computer's progressive subdivision of the pattern of mathematical curves called fractals to generate a graphic simulation of rough terrain.

using fairly simple formulas, produce structures of apparent complexity," said Dr. Mandelbrot.

To generate a mountain, for instance, one can start with a plane and break it near the middle, forming a hump. Then one can break the two sides of the hump near their midpoints, forming two smaller humps, and so on. Such a technique was developed by Alain Fournier of the University of Toronto, Don Fussell of the University of Texas and Mr. Carpenter of Lucasfilm Ltd.

Lucasfilm used the technique to generate the landscape of a planet that sprung to life in the movie "Star Trek II: The Wrath of Khan."

Scientists are finding fractal dimensions to be a useful statistic in a variety of areas. Dr. Harold M. Hastings, professor of mathematics at Hofstra University, has studied aerial photos to compute the fractal dimension of vegetation patterns. The patchiness of the distribution, which can be quantified by the fractal dimension, seems to correlate with how stable the species is in the environment.

Dr. Raymond L. Orbach, a professor of physics at UCLA, has found that the atoms in glass have a fractal distribution. By computing the fractal dimension, and some other statistics, Dr. Orbach thinks he can predict such properties of glass as its thermal conductivity.

The ability of fractals to describe and simulate so many phenomena raises a more intriguing question: Are there underlying laws of nature that cause so many natural phenomena to be fractal?

There is evidence that genes, rather than specifying the structure of a complex organism such as the blood vessels in the lungs, merely contain a simple formula that is repeated over and over to form the branching blood vessel pattern.

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Doyle Farmer, a physicist at Los Alamos National Laboratory who is using fractals to study the chaos of turbulent fluid flow, said Dr. Mandelbrot's theories had "provided us with a language, a mode of description."

"Now it's up to others to go try to understand why they occur," he said.

variety of areas. Dr. Harold M. Hastings, professor of mathematics at Hofstra University, has studied aerial photos to compute the fractal dimension of vegetation patterns. The patchiness of the distribution, which can be quantified by the fractal dimension, seems to correlate with how stable the species is in the environment.

Dr. Raymond L. Orbach, a professor of physics at UCLA, has found that the atoms in glass have a fractal distribution. By computing the fractal dimension, and some other statistics, Dr. Orbach thinks he can predict such properties of glass as its thermal conductivity.

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## IN BRIEF

### Infrared Data Indicate Halley's Size

WAIMEA, Hawaii (NYT) — British astronomers working atop Hawaii's highest mountain have made what they believe to be the first infrared observations of Halley's Comet, and have estimated the diameter of its nucleus to be eight miles (13 kilometers).

Previous estimates of comet nucleus diameters ranged from 1,000 feet to as much as 40 miles. Until recently it was possible only to guess the diameter; by the time comets penetrate far enough into the Solar System to be easily observed, they are enveloped in a cloud. Radar has provided clues to the sizes of small comets passing near the Earth but is ineffective at great distances.

Astronomers from Leicester University, the Royal Observatory in Edinburgh and the University of Kent used a giant infrared telescope, one among a growing number of observatories on the extinct volcano Mauna Kea, about 13,800 feet (4,216 meters) high. Because the air above it contains very little water vapor, which absorbs infrared radiation, the site is ideal for such observations.

### Alzheimer's, Downs Further Linked

NEW YORK (UPI) — People with Alzheimer's disease have fingerprints with patterns like those of people who have Down's syndrome, bolstering the theory that Alzheimer's has a genetic link, according to a neurologist at New York University Medical Center.

Dr. Herman J. Weirich said both conditions tend to run in families, but thus far the genetic link for Alzheimer's has been tenuous. Alzheimer's is a gradual, irreversible erosion of brain cells that control thought and memory. Down's syndrome, also known as mongolism, results in Alzheimer's disease by age 40 if the person survives that long, Dr. Weirich said.

Reporting his findings in the Archives of Neurology, he said he compared the fingerprint of 50 Alzheimer's patients and 50 patients with other brain disorders. He found that those with Alzheimer's had more loops and fewer whorls and arches, as do victims of Down's syndrome, a genetic disorder caused by chromosome abnormality.

### Wasp's Wing May Aid Aircraft Design

LOS ANGELES (NYT) — A scientist at the University of Southern California, using a 12-inch-long (30-centimeter) computer-operated model of a wasp's wings, is studying the way the insect flies, in the hope that his research may lead to safer and more maneuverable aircraft.

"Wasp and butterfly wings generate lift far in excess of what we achieve with an airplane wing," said Tony Maxworthy, professor of mechanical and aerospace engineering. The wasp *Euclyptus formosa*, like many other insects, stays aloft and hovers by using what is called the clap-and-fling maneuver — clapping its wings together and flinging them open about 400 times a second.

With financing from the National Science Foundation, Dr. Maxworthy and other researchers have developed a computer-operated model that allows them to study the wing's interactions with the surrounding air. Dr. Maxworthy found that the effects of the clap-and-fling maneuver can increase lift five or six times over what conventional aircraft wings can achieve.

Dr. Maxworthy noted that most insects make extremely abrupt turns, changing direction within only a body's length. With such control, he said, commercial airliners could land at slower, safer speeds at much smaller airports. Researchers would first have to determine if an aircraft could withstand the stresses of clap-and-fling maneuvering.

### Extra-Heartbeat Danger Discounted

BOSTON (UPI) — Extra heartbeats, once thought to be harbingers of sudden death, are normal and harmless unless they occur in someone with a severe heart ailment, researchers at St. Louis University Medical Center report in the New England Journal of Medicine.

Everyone has extra heartbeats, usually about 20 an hour, but some have thousands of extra beats an hour, the doctors said. "There is no increased risk of sudden death even when people have 400 to 500 an hour," said Dr. Harold L. Kennedy, principal author of the report.

### Blood Pressure Tied to Level of Lead

NEW YORK (UPI) — Researchers at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor have reported finding a new factor that may contribute to high blood pressure in adults under age 56: higher, but still normal, levels of lead in the blood.

People with high blood pressure also tended to have low levels of calcium in their diet and of zinc in their blood, Dr. Robert L. Schumacher said after his team reported the findings in the Journal of the American Medical Association. "There is a possible finding from our study that calcium acted as a protective moderator against lead's effects on blood pressure," he said.

Most scientists agree that sodium, a component of salt, plays an important role in regulating blood pressure. Many say high blood pressure is the result of complex factors including heredity and the interplay of calcium, sodium and zinc. The Michigan study would appear to add lead to the list.

A controversial study last year discounted sodium as a cause of high blood pressure and placed the blame entirely on low calcium consumption.

## Satellite 'Blackboard' Links Remote Indonesian Classrooms

By Sally Taylor

JAKARTA — The remote Eastern Island Universities of Indonesia, using two channels of the country's recently upgraded communications satellite, have established a satellite curriculum.

Teachers and technicians at 11 classrooms on Java, Borneo, Sulawesi, Sumatra and Irian Jaya have been linked together since September by PALAPA, a satellite, which orbits about 700 kilometers (435 miles) above Jakarta, bouncing messages to a total of more than 100 receiving dishes scattered across 3,000 miles of the archipelago.

Using 11 of these "Earth sta-

tions," the Indonesian Distance Education Satellite System, or INDESS, is seeking ways to make up for a shortage of teachers.

"PALAPA can help solve two of our major education problems: equity of access to qualified teachers across the country, and management of education administration," said Yusuf Miarso, special technical advisor at the Ministry of Education in Jakarta and one of the motivating forces behind education by satellite.

The INDESS student sits in a normal classroom — except there is a microphone on his desk and a video "blackboard" in front of him instead of a teacher. He hears the

teacher's voice "live" and there is a tutor at each classroom. The student can discuss questions with his tutor and, if necessary, speak directly to the teacher.

Technical headaches plagued the project at first. Transmitting several thousand miles between classrooms was easy, thanks to PALAPA, but ground links from the Earth stations to the classrooms, usually involving only a few kilometers of cable, remained a problem for months.

"Once we installed the teaching equipment, we found too much noise coming through on the local telephone lines," said the project's part-time technician, Tahir Ali, an

engineering professor at Hassanudin University in Ujung Pandang.

"Our equipment called for cable linkage of international standard," he said. "The Indonesian telephone company had to lay new telephone cable, in many cases, to upgrade their existing lines, and we modified our equipment."

INDESS offers a basic statistics course, taught by Indonesia's only statistician with training in long-distance education, Professor I. G. N. Agung, in Ujung Pandang; and a food science course.

Dr. Agung met Dr. Willard Shaw, an American who is field advisor for INDESS and its only full-time staff member, at the Uni-

versity of Massachusetts two years ago. Both were working in educational training and Third World project management.

"Radio has proven to be an effective way to teach in remote regions of the world," Dr. Agung said. "While at the University of Massachusetts, one of my projects was to write a statistics textbook in Indonesian for long-distance teaching. The INDESS program emphasizes direct contact between teacher and student, in spite of the distances involved."

He added: "Now we have to learn to teach using this technology."

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## Vatican Synod: Valuable as Review, but Too Brief for Change

By Kenneth A. Briggs

NEW YORK — Pope John Paul II's unexpected call for a special synod to consider the results of the Second Vatican Council has produced an unusual, somewhat puzzling set of possibilities.

The pope's announcement Friday, on the 25th anniversary of the summoning of that council by John XXIII, stated little more than John Paul's desire to set aside two weeks to ponder the changes brought about by the council.

At the least, the timing of the synod is seen as an expression of John Paul's sense of drama and occasion. The synod is to meet from Nov. 25 to Dec. 8, ending on the 20th anniversary of the close of Vatican II, as it often is called.

Given the vague description of the synod, Catholics across the theological spectrum reacted with reserve. Many see it as a potentially valuable review of Vatican II's work, but think the session will be too brief to permit further change.

Vatican II, in the metaphor drawn by John XXIII, was to

"open the windows of the church" to the modern age. It began in 1962 and ended in 1965. When the council was called, few Catholics paid much attention. Even most church

## NEWS ANALYSIS

leaders had little notion of what it would entail or how sweepingly its pronouncements would touch the lives of lay Catholics.

In the process, liturgy was revamped, the legitimacy of individual conscience was underscored and theological exploration of time-honored beliefs and practices was encouraged. Embodied in the basic council documents was a concept of the church that gave greater significance to the laity and urged Catholics to pursue justice and human rights with new ardor.

While affirming traditional Catholic teachings and the authority of the church hierarchy, the council advised that the pope should share power with the bishops and, to a limited extent, with lay Catholics.

The sketchy details and short duration of the special synod of bishops appear to rule out an equivalent of Vatican II. Those who have closely watched John Paul indicate that he may want to combine a commemoration of the council with a firm repetition of his strict constructionist interpretation of its principal teachings. But there also are hopes that the synod can renew the vitality stirred by the council.

"It's too early to do much else than hazard guesses," said the Rev. Walter Burghardt, a Jesuit theologian at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C. "Perhaps it would be interesting if an attempt is really made to analyze what has been happening since Vatican II, what the council tried to do and to what extent it succeeded."

The pope's doctrinal conservatism has become so well defined that few Catholics expect the synod to become a mandate for further review of church teachings. At the same time, John Paul's allegiance to the letter of Vatican II law is rarely questioned.

John Paul's summoning of the synod reinforced many aspects of his style of leadership, which is centered on papal authority and that of his fellow bishops. His reassertion of a strong papacy is not at odds with Vatican II, but some say he sometimes falls short of the spirit of collegiality that became a hallmark of the council's vision of how authority should be exercised.

One feature of the synod that will bring bishops to Rome for an exchange of views. He takes an active part in the triennial Synod of Bishops, a monthlong discussion of major topics that have included the family and penance. And, he regularly invites bishops who are visiting Rome to share meals and extended conversation with him. He has a reputation as an attentive listener who draws out his guests' views with perceptive questions.

He sometimes has used these sessions to make bishops aware of his concern with what he considers deviations from church dogma or morality. He has done so, for example, during visits by bishops from the United States, expressing his displeasure with the widespread dissent among U.S. Catholics over such teachings as the church's ban on artificial birth control.

However, some Catholics contend that John Paul pays too much attention to those at the top of the church hierarchy. Some assert that, in stressing the need for conformity, the pope has embarked on a futile quest to construct a healthy pluralism. Those critics say the pope is profoundly distressed by the tendency of Catholics in Western democratic societies to exercise their sense of free conscience.

Dissidents increasingly have been taken to task directly by the Vatican, in a manner that sometimes irritates local bishops. An example was the recent threat to ex-communicate a priest who had signed a statement endorsing the abortion as a correct moral choice. U.S. bishops were bypassed when the Sacred Congregation for Religious Orders and Secular Institutes censured the nun.

John Paul repeatedly has voiced alarm over what he considers the

license taken by many Catholics with regard to Vatican II's spirit of renewal and openness. He has decried theologians who, in his view, have gone too far. And he has appealed to disaffected Catholics to submit to church discipline. But those who consult with him say he understands the contemporary limits on papal power. Instilling discipline has become mostly a matter of persuasion rather than fiat.

Some Catholics say the synod will afford the pope an extraordinary chance to restate his view of the Vatican Council's lessons. But there is, thus far, little basis for assuming that the major trends stemming from Vatican II can be reversed.

"If you're going to change people's minds," said the Rev. Avery Dulles, a Jesuit theologian at the Catholic University of America in Washington, "you probably can't do it in 13 days."

John Paul repeatedly has voiced alarm over what he considers the

## Conscientious Objectors Press Oslo to Pay UNICEF

By Iain Guest

GENEVA — Conscientious objectors in Norway are pressing their government to honor a 1962 agreement to donate \$22 million in back pay to a UN emergency aid program.

The money would be used by the United Nations Children's Fund to help alleviate the effects of famine in Africa, according to fund officials.

The matter is to be brought up soon by Norway's Storting, or parliament.

## MEMORIAL NOTICE

In Memoriam

EDDIE D. SLOVICK

36896415

February 18, 1920

Detroit, Michigan, U.S.

January 31, 1985

Sainte-Marie-aux-Mines

France.

The 1962 agreement was reached between the Norwegian government and representatives of young men who had refused military service. It obligated the conscientious objectors to 16 months of social work instead of military service, with their employers paying the government a daily rate of 70 crowns (\$7.60). The government was to donate that money to UNICEF.

But the payments to UNICEF were suspended in 1973, without the knowledge of parliament or the conscientious objectors. This suspension, attributed to junior civil servants, came to light only recently and was criticized by a government audit board, which recommended that the issue be put to parliament.

UNICEF, meanwhile, has been struggling since Oct. 31 to raise \$67 million to aid 14 African nations stricken by famine. James P. Grant, the executive director of UNICEF,

who had just returned from a visit to Africa, said Tuesday in Geneva that only \$21 million had been raised.

"We are urgently looking for more money," he said. "If we could have it today, we could use it today, to help people live."

Ethiopia would receive \$14.6 million from Norway.

Bredo Dammann, 22, a representative of Norway's conscientious objectors, who works in a counseling center in Oslo, said in a telephone interview that 1,808 Norwegians were granted conscientious objector status in 1984.

He estimated that 200 million crowns should have been accumulated in the fund since payments to UNICEF were suspended.

Last year, Norway contributed \$21 million to UNICEF. UN officials said that, in per capita terms of \$5 a person, Norway was by far the most generous of its donors.

"With the African crisis deep-

ing, we would, of course, be very happy to see" the additional \$22 million from Norway, said Harald Munthe-Kaas, a UNICEF spokesman. If that money is received, it probably will be spent in cooperation with nongovernmental organizations from Norway that are working in Ethiopia, he said.

Frederickton, New Brunswick — Richard Hatfield, the provincial prime minister, has been found not guilty of possessing marijuana by a judge who agreed that it may have been planted in the politician's luggage during a visit last year by Queen Elizabeth II.

Chief Judge Andrew Harrigan agreed Tuesday that suspicious circumstances surrounded the Sept. 25 incident.

## DOONESBURY



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St M



### NYSE Most Actives

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
IBM	28015	124 1/2	124 1/8	124 1/8	+ 1/8
AT&T	26015	124 1/2	124 1/8	124 1/8	+ 1/8
GE	25015	124 1/2	124 1/8	124 1/8	+ 1/8
Westinghouse	24015	124 1/2	124 1/8	124 1/8	+ 1/8
3M	23015	124 1/2	124 1/8	124 1/8	+ 1/8
Boeing	22015	124 1/2	124 1/8	124 1/8	+ 1/8
Johnson & Johnson	21015	124 1/2	124 1/8	124 1/8	+ 1/8
Merck	20015	124 1/2	124 1/8	124 1/8	+ 1/8
Amgen	19015	124 1/2	124 1/8	124 1/8	+ 1/8
Novartis	18015	124 1/2	124 1/8	124 1/8	+ 1/8

### Dow Jones Averages

Index	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Industrial	1297.50	1305.00	1295.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
Composite	1297.50	1305.00	1295.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
Utilities	1297.50	1305.00	1295.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
Transport	1297.50	1305.00	1295.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
Finance	1297.50	1305.00	1295.00	1297.50	+ 2.50

### NYSE Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	1305.00	1295.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
Industrial	1305.00	1295.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
Utilities	1305.00	1295.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
Transport	1305.00	1295.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
Finance	1305.00	1295.00	1297.50	+ 2.50

### NYSE Closing

Index	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Industrial	1297.50	1305.00	1295.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
Composite	1297.50	1305.00	1295.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
Utilities	1297.50	1305.00	1295.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
Transport	1297.50	1305.00	1295.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
Finance	1297.50	1305.00	1295.00	1297.50	+ 2.50

### AMEX Diaries

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Advanced	1297.50	1305.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
Declined	1297.50	1305.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
Unchanged	1297.50	1305.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
Total Issues	1297.50	1305.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
New Issues	1297.50	1305.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
High New	1297.50	1305.00	1297.50	+ 2.50

### NASDAQ Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Composite	1297.50	1305.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
Industrial	1297.50	1305.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
Utilities	1297.50	1305.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
Transport	1297.50	1305.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
Finance	1297.50	1305.00	1297.50	+ 2.50

### AMEX Most Actives

Symbol	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
BAT	28015	124 1/2	124 1/8	124 1/8	+ 1/8
Wend	26015	124 1/2	124 1/8	124 1/8	+ 1/8
TIS	25015	124 1/2	124 1/8	124 1/8	+ 1/8
Amgen	24015	124 1/2	124 1/8	124 1/8	+ 1/8
Novartis	23015	124 1/2	124 1/8	124 1/8	+ 1/8
Boeing	22015	124 1/2	124 1/8	124 1/8	+ 1/8
Johnson & Johnson	21015	124 1/2	124 1/8	124 1/8	+ 1/8
Merck	20015	124 1/2	124 1/8	124 1/8	+ 1/8
Amgen	19015	124 1/2	124 1/8	124 1/8	+ 1/8
Novartis	18015	124 1/2	124 1/8	124 1/8	+ 1/8

### NYSE Diaries

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Advanced	1297.50	1305.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
Declined	1297.50	1305.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
Unchanged	1297.50	1305.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
Total Issues	1297.50	1305.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
New Issues	1297.50	1305.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
High New	1297.50	1305.00	1297.50	+ 2.50

### Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Advanced	1297.50	1305.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
Declined	1297.50	1305.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
Unchanged	1297.50	1305.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
Total Issues	1297.50	1305.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
New Issues	1297.50	1305.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
High New	1297.50	1305.00	1297.50	+ 2.50

### Standard & Poor's Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Industrial	1297.50	1305.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
Utilities	1297.50	1305.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
Transport	1297.50	1305.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
Finance	1297.50	1305.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
Composite	1297.50	1305.00	1297.50	+ 2.50

### Dow Jones Bond Averages

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Bonds	1297.50	1305.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
Utilities	1297.50	1305.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
Industrial	1297.50	1305.00	1297.50	+ 2.50

### AMEX Stock Index

Index	High	Low	Close	Chg.
High	1297.50	1305.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
Low	1297.50	1305.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
Close	1297.50	1305.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
Chg.	1297.50	1305.00	1297.50	+ 2.50

## Pause Seen in Rally on NYSE

**NEW YORK** — Profit-takers knocked blue-chip stocks down from their record heights late Wednesday while the broader market moved higher for the 18th consecutive New York Stock Exchange session.

The Dow Jones industrial average was down 7.51 to 1,285.11 an hour before the close. The Dow hit an all-time high Tuesday of 1,292.62. Advances led declines by a 3-1 ratio. Vol-

ume was about 146.4 million shares, compared with 85 million in the same period Tuesday.

Prices were higher in heavy trading of American Stock Exchange issues.

"What you are seeing is a little pause which is totally in order," said George Pirrone of Dreyfus Corp. "My feeling is that we'll pull back a little and then have another rally."

He said interest in oil and oil service issues stemmed from a belief on the part of some investors that oil prices may firm. Also, he said the two groups have been lagging the market and their latest gains "prove people are looking for stocks to buy."

In Geneva, nine of the 13 OPEC member nations agreed on a new pricing plan with a price spread of \$2.40 on the varying grades of crude oil — ranging from an unchanged \$26.50

for the cheapest heavy crude to \$28.90 for the best extra-light grades.

Oil industry analysts and officials said the new price list would effectively lower the average OPEC price by about \$1 a barrel.

Before the stock market opened, the Commerce Department reported the U.S. merchandise-trade deficit reached a record \$123.3 billion in 1984.

The department said the United States is importing more than it exports with a large number of countries, including Japan, Canada, Taiwan, West Germany and Mexico.

The strong dollar has made U.S. products more expensive for foreigners to buy and imports cheap for Americans.

Merrill Lynch was near the top of the active list and unchanged at midsession.

In the technology group, actively traded National Semiconductor was up a fraction at midsession. Other gainers included Hewlett-Packard, Burroughs and Digital Equipment. IBM, Texas Instruments and Motorola were lower.

General Public Utilities was up a fraction on heavy volume.

General Motors and Chrysler were lower at midday while Ford had a small gain.

In the oil group, gainers at midsession included Mobil, Exxon, Chevron, Indiana Standard, Ohio Standard, Atlantic Richfield, Royal Dutch and Texaco (ex-dividend). Phillips Petroleum was off a fraction.

In the oil service group, Schlumberger, Helmerich & Payne and Halliburton advanced.



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1297.50	1305.00	1295.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
1297.50	1305.00	1295.00	1297.50	+ 2.50
1297.50	1305.00	1295.00		

12 Month High Low		Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
59%	59%	Bormann	0.24	8.3	7	31	229	277	277	48
74	74	Base	0.24	8.3	7	31	229	277	277	48
74	74	Base	0.24	8.3	7	31	229	277	277	48
74	74	Base	0.24	8.3	7	31	229	277	277	48
74	74	Base	0.24	8.3	7	31	229	277	277	48
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74	74	Base	0.24	8.3	7	31	229	277	277	48
74	74	Base	0.24	8.3	7	31	229	277	277	48
74	74	Base	0.24	8.3	7	31	229	277	277	48
74	74	Base	0.24	8.3	7	31	229	277	277	48
74	74	Base	0.24	8.3						

12 Month High Low Stock		Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
194	145	Low	6.30	13					
44	36	Conf	6.30	13					
24	20	Conf	1.44	13					
24	20	Conf	1.44	13					
24	20	Conf	1.44	13					
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High	Low	Close	Chg.
2894	2894	2894	0
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Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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Div.	Yld.	PE	Stk.	High	Low	Close	Chg.
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Statistics Index

AMEX prices	P.11	Earnings reports	P. 9
AMEX high/low	P.11	Filing rate	P. 9
NYSE prices	P. 6	Gold markets	P. 7
NYSE high/low	P. 6	Interest rates	P. 7
Commodity prices	P.12	Market summary	P. 4
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Commodities	P. 8	OTC stock	P.10
Dividends	P. 8	Other markets	P.12

THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1985

WALL STREET WATCH

2 Firms With Good Records Advise Against Plunging In

By EDWARD ROHRBACH

**S**URFS up on Wall Street. But still warning of strong undercurrents and advising its clients not to plunge in are Goldman Sachs and Kidder Peabody, two of the stock market's most prestigious — and recently most accurate — investment firms.

The current edition of Financial World magazine ranks them first and third, respectively, in a survey of 150 leading U.S. money managers asked to name the firm that served them best in 1984 with market advice and trading.

Essentially, both Goldman Sachs and Kidder Peabody, whose top people were in Europe this past week presenting their views to leading money managers, retain the same swimming-against-the-current cautious approach toward stocks that won them laurels last year.

William J. Kealy, partner and research director at Goldman Sachs, believes Wall Street now is pushing toward the upper limit of the "trading range" seen for stocks in 1985. However, he allows that while last year the "risk" was a break in prices below this trading level, the "surprise" now for investors lies in a possible breakout on the upside.

William J. Gillard, chairman of the investment-policy group at Kidder Peabody, adheres to "not a bearish view but a sober, restrained one" toward Wall Street, despite the fact that "U.S. markets are booming and the American people are bullish."

Mr. Gillard makes the point that his firm and Goldman Sachs — along with second-place finisher in the poll, Merrill Lynch and its chief investment strategist, Stanley D. Salvisen — are "all extremely valuation oriented."

"But Wall Street generally is not," he asserted. "While our firm and the other two are anchored to valuation work. It's why we don't get carried away."

Mr. Kealy, calling valuation "one of the most important tools" Goldman Sachs uses, defined it by comparing the attractiveness of stocks to the "relatively riskless" appeal of five-year U.S. bonds, now earning about 10 percent interest.

"You have to get more than that in return to buy the stock market to offset the fact that it's risky," he said. "If not, equities are overvalued."

**R**IGHT now, he added, Goldman Sachs calculates that Wall Street is "popping fair value" and perhaps even "undervalued if the higher quality of earnings is factored in."

The reasons he said the firm has not turned "fundamentally bullish" include the federal budget deficit and the high value of the dollar — two potentially "ugly" problems — plus low cash levels available to institutions and the likelihood of a rise in interest rates as the economy strengthens.

"We just don't see those numbers on the Dow of 1,400-1,500-1,600 that are being predicted unless substantial fixes materialize for the deficit and dollar, at least," he said. "Until then, we see a trendless trading range."

What's worrying Kidder Peabody farther ahead is inflation. Mr. Gillard thinks fear of it resurfacing toward the end of the decade — maybe as high as 25 percent — has been what's kept long-term interest rates up and price/earnings multiples for stocks down.

"We're not super-defensive," he added, "but if all you wear is a bull-market hat, then you're not going to do well. Investors have to assume they're surrounded by the enemy."

As for valuation, which he defined as "relative investment appeal/what you have to pay for stocks," the firm thinks Wall Street stands just about where it did last year at this time, with P/E's and price-to-book ratios almost exactly the same.

Richard R. Schmalz, chairman of Kidder's stock-selection

Currency Rates

Late interbank rates on Jan. 30, excluding fees.

Official fixings for Amsterdam, Brussels, Frankfurt, Milan, Paris, New York rates at 2 P.M.

	\$	£	DM	F	Y	Sc	N	S	Y
Amsterdam	2.515	4.024	113.10	37.20	0.185	5.677	24.10	14.00	9
Brussels	33.275	71.125	20.020	6.224	17.888	22.775	94.52	5	2
Frankfurt	1.167	3.59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London	1.785	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milan	1.94275	1.91325	5.145	1.67	1.530	3.38	43.5	2.6725	25.40
New York	1.1715	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	6.481	16.972	36.67	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	254.578	284.36	10.17	35.34	12.05	70.79	48.26	9.53	—
Zurich	3.4242	8.951	24.62	7.415	21.349	74.615	42.55	—	—
1 BCU	8.294	6.047	2.224	4.791	1.7638	2.5135	44.655	1.8754	54
1 SDR	0.77220	0.67024	3.0849	9.441	1.9532	2.4977	61.784	2.653	248.44

	\$	£	DM	F	Y	Sc	N	S	Y
Amsterd.	2.515	4.024	113.10	37.20	0.185	5.677	24.10	14.00	9
Brussels	33.275	71.125	20.020	6.224	17.888	22.775	94.52	5	2
Frankfurt	1.167	3.59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
London	1.785	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Milan	1.94275	1.91325	5.145	1.67	1.530	3.38	43.5	2.6725	25.40
New York	1.1715	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paris	6.481	16.972	36.67	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tokyo	254.578	284.36	10.17	35.34	12.05	70.79	48.26	9.53	—
Zurich	3.4242	8.951	24.62	7.415	21.349	74.615	42.55	—	—
1 BCU	8.294	6.047	2.224	4.791	1.7638	2.5135	44.655	1.8754	54
1 SDR	0.77220	0.67024	3.0849	9.441	1.9532	2.4977	61.784	2.653	248.44

(a) Commercial bank (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (\*) Units of 100 (d) Units of 1,000 (e) Units of 10,000 (f) Not quoted (N.A.) not available. Sources: Banque de Belgique (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Chemical Bank (New York); Banque Paribas (Paris); IMF (SDR); Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (Syria, Iraq, Bahrain). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

	\$	£	DM	F	Y	Sc	N	S	Y
1M	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
3M	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
6M	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
1Y	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4

	\$	£	DM	F	Y	Sc	N	S	Y
1M	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
3M	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
6M	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
1Y	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4

	\$	£	DM	F	Y	Sc	N	S	Y
1M	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
3M	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
6M	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
1Y	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4

	\$	£	DM	F	Y	Sc	N	S	Y
1M	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
3M	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
6M	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
1Y	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4

	\$	£	DM	F	Y	Sc	N	S	Y
1M	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
3M	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
6M	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
1Y	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4

	\$	£	DM	F	Y	Sc	N	S	Y
1M	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
3M	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
6M	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4
1Y	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4	5 1/4

Thyssen Notches A Profit

1984 Net Was 181 Million DM

By Warren Gerdler

**D**USSELDORF — Thyssen, the West German diversified group, reported Wednesday a profit of 181 million Deutsche marks (\$57 million) for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30, compared with a loss of 550.2 million DM last year.

It was the first profit for Thyssen, Europe's largest steelmaker, in three years, which included the 1983 result, a record loss.

Thyssen's share price climbed 1.20 DM to close at 91 DM Wednesday on news of the 1984 profit.

As reported, Thyssen has decided to omit a dividend for the second straight year.

But company chairman, Dieter Spethmann, said Wednesday that because all major divisions showed profits in the first quarter of the current fiscal year, he is favorably disposed toward restoring the dividend on 1984-85 results.

Mr. Spethmann said world group sales increased 10.8 percent in the first quarter of 1984-85, but gave no net-income figures.

Mr. Spethmann said Thyssen's specialty steel and steel divisions, benefiting from strong U.S. demand, posted the highest sales gains in the first quarter.

Specialty-steel sales climbed 18.4 percent; steel climbed 15.7 percent. High company officials are saying privately that a dividend of 3 DM or 4 DM per share is likely on 1985 results. Thyssen's last payout was 2 DM per share for 1982.

A board member, Heinz-Gerd Stein, responsible for finance, said he expected Thyssen to post higher earnings this year.

Mr. Spethmann said Thyssen has applied 1983-84 earnings toward offsetting earlier losses; increasing provisions for risk against projected further losses at Transit America Inc., its U.S. railway-and-transit subsidiary, and toward further restructuring efforts.

Thyssen's chairman said that 1983-84 losses totaled 139 million DM at its Michigan-based Budd Co., an auto parts and railroad supplier bought for \$295 million in 1978. The auto-parts division had a profit of 100 million DM, compared with a loss of 239 million DM in Budd's rail-and-transit operations.

In 1982-83, Budd had a loss of 452 million DM.

W. German Chemicals See Sales Rise

International Herald Tribune

**F**RANKFURT — West Germany's chemical industry increased sales last year to a record 141 billion Deutsche marks (\$44.3 billion), up 11 percent from 126.8 billion DM in 1983, according to projections by the Chemical Industry Association released Wednesday.

Production for all of 1984 is expected to show a 5-percent increase, said Heinz-Gerhard Franck, association president. He said production in the current year is expected to "stabilize at a high level," but provided no figures.

Mr. Franck said the industry's 1984 return on sales would show a margin of about 2.5 percent — considerably lower than the record 3.4-percent margin in 1973 but up from 1983's 2 percent.

Industry leaders at the association's annual press conference said that an 11-percent growth rate in sales cannot be repeated.

Rolf Sammer, chairman of Hoechst AG, and Hermann Josef Stenger, chairman of Bayer AG, projected sales growths for their companies of 3 to 4 percent per year in the next five years.

Mr. Franck said that 1984 proved a standout year for the chemical industry.

Exports to the United States showed the most dramatic growth, climbing 34 percent in the first 11 months to 3.98 billion DM from 2.96 billion DM a year earlier.

ADVERTISING

FOUSE MINSEP PLC (CDR's)

The undersigned announces that as from 4th February 1985 a Kas-Associatie N.V., Spuisstraat 172, Amsterdam, div. no. 24 of the CDR's Fouse Minsep Plc., each repr. 50 shares, will be payable with Dfls. 5.56 (re interest dividend for the year ending 31.12.1984) 2.80 p. per share. The credit is 50 = Dfls. 2.41 per CDR. Non-residents of the United Kingdom can only claim this tax credit when the relevant tax treaty makes this facility.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITARY COMPANY N.V.

Amsterdam, 22nd January, 1985.

Textron: Back in Acquisition Mode

Conglomerate, Breaking Quiet, Snaps Up Avco

By Thomas J. Luck

**P**ROVIDENCE, Rhode Island — If the 1960s was the age of the conglomerate, as the decade has often been called, then Textron Corp. was the father of an age.

Throughout the 1950s, right through his retirement in 1965, Royal Little, Textron's legendary founder, bought and sold companies at a breakneck pace. He transformed Textron, once a textile manufacturer, into the nation's first and most widely emulated conglomerate, with businesses ranging from helicopters to lawn mowers to buzz saws.

"I'd just get it in mind to do something," Mr. Little, now 89, said in a recent interview, "and I'd go ahead and do it."

But times have changed. Takeovers are difficult and costly — and often unnecessary, many believe. Analysts and academics no longer revere the Royal Littles, Harold Gencens and other empire-builders who bought and sold companies on a whim. To-day, conglomerate stocks often sell below what their subsidiaries could command as stand-alone units.

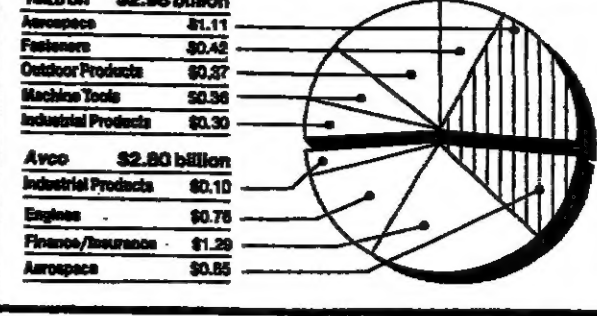
The 1980s have become the era of synergy, in which conventional wisdom dictates that corporations limit their acquisitions to companies that complement their core businesses.

That theory does not sit well at Textron. In fact, Beverly F. Dolan, the company's courtly, 58-year-old chief executive, is concerned that even 30 percent of Textron's operating income comes from any one business — in this case, Bell Helicopter.

And although it has been more than five years since major acquisitions for Textron, Mr. Dolan makes it clear that the company's quiescence reflected lack of opportunity, not a changed strategy. Textron, he insists, is "by no

When Conglomerates Combine

Lines of business of a combined Textron and Avco based on 1983 revenues



The New York Times

means abandoning the conglomerate theory."

This month Mr. Dolan, who is called by Stanley Fishman, an analyst for Fidelity & Co., the "polite manager in America," proved his point. Textron made its largest acquisition ever, buying Avco Corp. for \$1.4 billion. Now Mr. Dolan plans to sell \$1.1 billion in assets over the next 12 months to pay off Textron's new debt for the Avco purchase, and then to buy more unrelated properties.

"The first order of priority is to reduce the debt," he said. "Once that is done, we are going to grow again."

Textron is a conglomerate being reborn. Avco's portfolio of financial services bears no resemblance to any part of Textron's already diverse product line. Mr. Dolan, like Mr. Little, says that a good manager can manage anything. That modern management theorists disagree does not bother him at all. "All my life I've been a contrarian," he said.

Textron last week announced a preliminary agreement to sell its Jones & Lamson Co., a small machine-tool maker based in Cheshire, Connecticut, for an undisclosed sum to a group of private investors. Mr. Dolan will not hint at which other Textron assets he may divest, but analysts speculate that Bridgeport Machine, Waterbury Farrel and

Speidel watch bands may be on the block.

Avco's assets, which include insurance, consumer lending and other financial services, are not on Mr. Dolan's list of potential divestitures. That means that Textron, despite its temporary emphasis on retrenchment, will simultaneously be moving into unfamiliar lines of business.

What Avco and Textron lack in product synergy, they make up for in historical similarity. Both are widely diversified conglomerates with highly acquisitive track records. And last year, both were the targets of hostile tender offers.

Textron easily rebuffed a \$1.6 billion offer by Chicago Pacific Corp. in October. Avco felt more threatened by an unwanted \$1.3 billion bid from Irwin L. Jacobs, the Minneapolis multimillionaire investor. It turned to Textron as its white knight, happily embracing that company's \$1.4 billion offer.

Many analysts say the merger was motivated more by self-defense for both companies than by strategy.

"You have to wonder who comes out ahead, management or the shareholders?" said Donald P. Jacobs, the dean of Northwestern University's Kellogg School of Management.

Both Mr. Dolan and Mr. Little, who is no longer a major

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

Du Pont Net Rises 26% To \$1.43 Billion for '84

United Press International

**W**ILMINGTON, Delaware — Despite a sluggish second half, Du Pont Co. reported Thursday preliminary 1984 earnings of \$1.43 billion, up 26.5 percent from earnings of \$1.13 billion in 1983.

Year-end sales were up 1.3 percent to \$35.9 billion, compared with \$35.4 billion in 1983.

Edward Jefferson, the company chairman, said that despite reduced demand in the second half, Du Pont was able to report that earnings per share for the year increased to \$5.93 from \$4.70 in 1983.

For the last three months of 1984, Du Pont reported a preliminary net income of \$306 million, or \$1.26 per share, 10.3 percent below the \$341 million, or \$1.42 per share, earned in the like period of 1983.

Fourth-quarter sales were \$8.1 billion, down 3.3 percent from \$9.1 billion in the like period







## BUSINESS ROUNDUP

## Pailleret to Be Airbus Chief, Sources Say

PARIS — French and West German executives are expected to be named to the top two jobs at Airbus Industrie in a reorganization of the European aircraft consortium's management, industry sources said Wednesday.

They said Pierre G. Pailleret, senior vice president for marketing, was expected to take over as president and chief executive officer.

He is the man largely credited with recently persuading Pan American World Airways, the U.S. carrier, to decide to buy planes from Airbus instead of Boeing Co.

The No. 2 job of director-general would probably go to Johann Schaffler, head of the civil aviation division of Messerschmitt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH, a West German aircraft company.

The industrial partners in Airbus were expected to meet Friday, possibly in West Germany, to decide on the new appointments.

Bernard Lathiere, the current Airbus chairman, will not have his contract renewed when it expires Feb. 4, the sources said.

They said the current Airbus director-general, Roger Beaulieu, has wanted to step down for several months for health reasons.

It was last September's announcement that Pan Am intended to buy, rent and take options on 91 aircraft that signaled the arrival of Airbus in the key U.S. market in the face of keen competition from its main rival, Boeing.

Diplomatic sources said the changes would mark a significant shift for Airbus, which in the past had a notable French bias.

Formed in 1970, it has now sold 411 aircraft, with firm commitments for a further 43 and a number of options.

An official at Airbus would not comment on any changes within the group.

Franz Joseph Strauss, the premier of Bavaria in West Germany and chairman of the Airbus Industrie supervisory board, had indicated Tuesday after meeting with French Prime Minister Laurent Fabius that Mr. Lathiere would be replaced and Mr. Beaulieu would retire.

France and West Germany are the major partners in the consortium. MBB is the West German shareholder and state-owned Aerospatiale is the French shareholder. Each holds a 37.9 percent stake.

The other two participants are British Aerospace, with a 20 percent share, and CASA of Spain with 4.2 percent.

## Xerox Earnings Were Down in 1984

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STAMFORD, Connecticut — Xerox Corp. said Wednesday that it took a fourth-quarter loss and had much lower 1984 earnings as the result of a sharp drop in its insurance business and expenses related to another operation being discontinued.

Xerox reported 1984 net income of \$291 million, or \$2.53 per share, down from 1983 earnings of \$466 million, or \$4.42 per share.

Revenue was up to \$8.8 billion from \$8.3 billion.

The results reflect a sharp drop in insurance operations as well as a year of operating losses on fourth-quarter write-offs of \$85 million from the phaseout of the company's Shugart operations, David T. Kearns, president and a spokesman.

Xerox reported a fourth-quarter

loss of \$12 million, or 26 cents per share, down from a profit of \$73 million, or 64 cents per share, in the like quarter of 1983.

Revenue in the quarter was up to \$2.5 billion from \$2.2 billion.

Xerox said its Crum & Forster insurance subsidiary had a loss of \$10 million last year.

It had a profit of \$145 million in 1983.

The subsidiary showed a loss of \$23 million in the fourth quarter, compared with a \$26-million profit in the like period of 1983.

"Unprecedented underwriting losses were experienced in 1984 by the property and casualty industry in general and Crum & Forster in particular, resulting from several years of increasingly inadequate price levels," Mr. Kearns and Mr. McColough said.

The company had announced earlier this month that it was phasing out the Shugart unit, based in Sunnyvale, California, due to heavy losses.

"We felt that the company's most prudent course was to make an orderly exit from the business rather than invest in a long and costly recovery program," said the statement from Mr. Kearns and Mr. McColough.

Twelve-month revenue for re-programs and information systems rose 6 percent to \$8.792 billion from \$8.268 billion, it said.

Excluding the impact of the Shugart unit, revenue for 1984 would have increased 10 percent and fourth-quarter revenue by 18 percent, the company said.

(UPI, AP, Reuters)

## Siemens Reports Record Net for '84

By Warren Giedler

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Siemens AG, the Munich-based electrical group, said Wednesday that net income in its 1984 fiscal year ended Sept. 30 increased 33.4 percent from a year earlier, to a record 1.07 billion Deutsche marks (\$338.6 million) from 802 million DM.

A company spokesman said that all divisions showed profits last year, contributing to the result,

which for the first time exceeded 1 billion DM.

As reported, Siemens' world group revenues rose 16 percent from a year earlier, to 45.8 billion DM.

Siemens also announced that its supervisory board will recommend a 10-DM dividend payout on the results at the March 21 shareholders' meeting. The dividend, which represents an increase from the current 8 DM, is the first increase in some two decades.

The company said it will apply 442 million DM of the 1983/84 result to dividend payments and will put 363 million DM into reserves.

Siemens also said it is seeking to raise a nominal 140 million DM in capital through a 17-1 rights issue priced at 100 DM. The issue, which will effectively raise 280 million DM, will be open to subscription as of mid-February and subscribers will be entitled to a full 1984/85 dividend, the company said.

## COMPANY NOTES

A&M Records said it is ending an eight-year European distribution arrangement with CBS Records International and has signed a new licensing agreement with Polygram International.

Brown & Sharpe Manufacturing Co. said it has sold its worldwide fluid-power operations to Vickers Inc., a wholly owned subsidiary of Libby-Owens-Ford Co. of Toledo, Ohio, for an undisclosed price. The sale includes units in Britain, France, West Germany and the United States.

Champion International Corp., the largest U.S. forest-products company, said it plans to close seven of its lumber and plywood plants in the Pacific Northwest in an effort to stem losses. The move, which had been anticipated, would affect 2,000 workers.

Continental Illinois Corp. has elected Richard B. Ogilvie, a Chicago lawyer and a former governor of Illinois, and Francis E. Ferguson, chairman of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Co., to its board of directors.

Equity Group Holdings, a Wash-

ington-based investment partnership, said it will wage a proxy fight for control of the board of Esco Corp., a Baltimore-based maker of hand tools. An Equity bid of \$150 million for the company was rejected by Esco management.

Ford Motor Co. of South Africa said it has agreed in principle to merge its auto-manufacturing operations into a partnership with Anglo American Corp. and Anglo American Industrial Corp. of South Africa. The new company would be 40-percent owned by Ford-South Africa.

Fortune Financial Group, of Clearwater, Florida, said shareholders had rejected a dissident shareholder's call for a special meeting to elect a new board.

Iberia, Spain's state-owned airline, said it is considering replacing 25 McDonnell Douglas DC-9s at an estimated cost of \$500 million. A spokesman said the carrier is considering the more advanced DC-9-87, the Fokker F-100, Boeing Co.'s 737-300 and British Aerospace PLC's BA-146.

International Harvester Co. said its new three-year wage contract with 10,500 company employees represented by the United Auto Workers union calls for wage increases totaling 31 cents per hour in the first year, a 24-percent rise in the second year and no increase in the third year.

OK Bazaars Ltd. said it will lay off more than 1,000 of its workers throughout South Africa Thursday in the first phase of a retrenchment plan. The workers represent 4 percent of the company's work force.

Toshiba Corp. said it will spend \$15 million to expand microchip production at its 90-percent-owned U.S. unit, Toshiba Semiconductor U.S.A., to 3 million chips a month from 2 million now.

## 2 Firms Urge Stock Caution

(Continued from Page 7)

committee, offered this as his major investment theme for 1985: "The first shall be last and the last shall be first."

He said it will pay off for those "who dare to be different" by shying away from stock groups that performed the best in 1984 and concentrating on individual issues in groups that did poorly last year.

"The reason is very simple," he declared. "Very rarely on Wall Street have the same groups continued to outperform the market."

Mr. Schmalz's three favorite stocks are Squibb, Great Lakes Chemical and Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing. Other top choices include Lowe's, Times-Mirror, Rohm & Haas, Wang, and two patent and container manufacturers, Stone Container and Jefferson Smurfit.

Goldman Sachs nailed down European sentiment by polling the money managers it saw in seven cities. Sixty percent said they are bullish about Wall Street in 1985, with only 12 percent bears.

Twice as many — 60 percent again — think that stocks now are more attractive than bonds on Wall Street, with 10 percent preferring cash. Three-quarters believe inflation will stay at 5 percent or less.

## Caterpillar Trimming 2 Operations

The Associated Press

PEORIA, Illinois — Caterpillar Tractor Co., following through on intentions announced last year, said Wednesday that it is trimming operations at a plant near Peoria and at one in Davenport, Iowa. Up to 1,400 workers could lose their jobs.

Caterpillar said the Mapleton, Illinois, foundry and the Davenport assembly plant were underused and low-cost sources of materials could be found elsewhere.

The world's largest manufacturer of heavy-construction equipment has been plagued by losses of nearly \$1 billion over the past three years.

Assembly at the Davenport plant of track-type loaders will be moved this year to Caterpillar's plant in Grenoble, France, the company said. It said a tractor that it had planned to build at Davenport now will be made beginning in 1986 at a Caterpillar factory in Glasgow.

Operations at the Mapleton foundry will be consolidated from two older buildings into one new structure, a company statement said. These European plants make the same products produced at Davenport but at a substantially lower cost, Caterpillar said.

Caterpillar, in announcing a 1984 record loss of \$428 million, said it ended last year with 61,624 people on its payroll worldwide.

## Company Earnings

Revenue and profits, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated

Japan		Shiseido		Du Pont		Philip Morris	
Year <td>1984</td> <td>1984</td> <td>1983</td> <td>4th Qtr. <td>1984</td> <td>4th Qtr. <td>1984</td> </td></td>	1984	1984	1983	4th Qtr. <td>1984</td> <td>4th Qtr. <td>1984</td> </td>	1984	4th Qtr. <td>1984</td>	1984
Revenue	220.1	220.1	220.1	Revenue	9.10	Revenue	1.82
Net Inc.	12.4	12.4	12.4	Net Inc.	36.0	Net Inc.	19.5
Per Share	51.18	51.18	51.18	Per Share	34.1	Per Share	1.76
W. Germany		Thyssen		E-Systems		Fittison	
Year	1984	1984	1983	4th Qtr.	1984	4th Qtr.	1984
Revenue	181.0	181.0	181.0	Revenue	15.9	Revenue	22.14
Net Inc.	11.0	11.0	11.0	Net Inc.	15.9	Net Inc.	22.14
Per Share	11.0	11.0	11.0	Per Share	15.9	Per Share	22.14
United States		Amer. Can.		Gt. Lakes Chem.		Rohmchem	
Year	1984	1984	1983	4th Qtr.	1984	4th Qtr.	1984
Revenue	72.2	72.2	72.2	Revenue	8.3	Revenue	1.89
Net Inc.	3.8	3.8	3.8	Net Inc.	8.3	Net Inc.	1.89
Per Share	3.8	3.8	3.8	Per Share	8.3	Per Share	1.89
Avon Products		Batholomew		Imperial Cp.		USF & G	
Year	1984	1984	1983	4th Qtr.	1984	4th Qtr.	1984
Revenue	62.1	62.1	62.1	Revenue	0.8	Revenue	79.2
Net Inc.	2.7	2.7	2.7	Net Inc.	0.8	Net Inc.	79.2
Per Share	2.7	2.7	2.7	Per Share	0.8	Per Share	79.2
Big Three Ind.		Borg-Warner		Nittwest Ind.		Weyerhaeuser	
Year	1984	1984	1983	4th Qtr.	1984	4th Qtr.	1984
Revenue	17.3	17.3	17.3	Revenue	2.4	Revenue	0.7
Net Inc.	0.8	0.8	0.8	Net Inc.	2.4	Net Inc.	0.7
Per Share	0.8	0.8	0.8	Per Share	2.4	Per Share	0.7
Castle & Cooke		Pamfandee Eastern		Xerox			
Year	1984	1984	1983	4th Qtr.	1984	4th Qtr.	1984
Revenue	3.4	3.4	3.4	Revenue	0.4	Revenue	0.4
Net Inc.	0.4	0.4	0.4	Net Inc.	0.4	Net Inc.	0.4
Per Share	0.4	0.4	0.4	Per Share	0.4	Per Share	0.4







# Textron: Royal Little's Prototype Conglomerate Switches Back Into Acquisition Mode

(Continued from Page 7)

Textron stockholder or a board member but remains a much-sought-after adviser, at such questions. Mr. Little noted that since the early 1980s he had been concerned that Textron was growing complacent and was vulnerable to takeover itself. "I told them they needed to merge with another big conglomerate," he recalled.

In October 1982, Mr. Little proposed that Textron merge with Northwest Industries, the Chicago conglomerate built by Ben W. Heineman, another prominent conglomerate. Mr. Heineman agreed to a merger that would be financed through a stock swap, but only if Northwest shareholders received convertible preferred shares of Textron. Textron refused, and the deal fell through.

"They wanted us to guarantee the dividend for Northwest shareholders and put them ahead of our own," Mr. Little recalled. "I said to hell with that." And he adds: "Royal Little used to pick up companies for a song. You can't do that any more."

After the Northwest Industries merger fell through, Textron began a methodical quest for another acquisition candidate. The company and its investment bankers compiled a list of large, highly diversified conglomerates. Textron stood prepared to play friendly suitor to any of the listed companies were they threatened with a hostile takeover. Analysts speculate that the list included Tele-Tele, Chesbrough-Pond's, Litton Industries, Brunswick, U.S. Industries — and, obviously, Avco.

When Mr. Jacobs made his bid for Avco, Textron moved in. The two companies held a hastily-called meeting in the Manhattan law office of Martin Lipton, a leading takeover specialist who represented Avco. Both Mr. Dolan and Robert P. Bauman, Avco's 53-year-old chairman, said the negotiations between their lawyers and investment bankers — more than 30 of whom were filling Lipton's suite — became so heated that they went to a small outer office to work out the final details themselves.

According to Mr. Dolan, the acquisition of Avco solves many problems for Textron. For one thing, he says, it doubles Textron's size, thus making the company less dependent on its Bell Helicopter subsidiary. Bell Helicopter experienced rapid expansion throughout

the 1970s, benefiting from huge military contracts during the Vietnam War and from orders for hundreds of helicopters from Iran. Later in the decade, Bell's business was buoyed by the boom in offshore oil drilling, since companies used helicopters to transport employees to the rigs.

"All that was nice for Bell," said Dolan. "But I don't want Textron to be dominated by a single business, and that was happening."

Indeed, suffering from the sharp cutback in offshore oil drilling, and with no wars or foreign governments generating big new demands for its product, Bell's earnings declined steeply last year. For the nine months of 1984, Bell contributed operating income of \$22 million on revenues of \$448.6 million, compared with income of \$36 mil-

lion on sales of \$540.3 million the year earlier. Over all, Textron's net income increased 20 percent for the first nine months to \$79 million, or \$2.16 a share, from \$65.8 million, or \$1.78. Revenues increased 8 percent, to \$2.3 billion.

Until the Avco merger, Textron had been carrying very little debt. And that also made Mr. Dolan nervous. If it raised all its new capital through debt, "we would have had a balance sheet so clean that it would have made us much more vulnerable to hostile takeover attempts," he said. The takeover attempt by Chicago Pacific underscored that concern.

In hindsight, Avco's management recognizes that its own quest for a clean balance sheet probably made it ripe for a takeover. When

Mr. Bauman became Avco's chairman in 1981, the conglomerate's debt was 37 percent of its equity. In an attempt to get the debt-equity ratio down to its current 28 percent, Mr. Bauman has sold off more than a dozen Avco units, including a farm-equipment manufacturer, a laser-weapon research company and 2,400 acres of prime California real estate.

"My first concern was the interests of shareholders, and that meant reducing debt," said the lanky executive, who had been executive vice president of General Foods Corp. before joining Avco four years ago. "If that also made this company a more attractive target, and it clearly did — then so be it."

Mr. Bauman is likely to have a

large voice in Textron's strategies in the future. He has been named vice chairman, a position that makes him the most logical successor to Mr. Dolan. If past practice is followed, Mr. Dolan, 65, will retire when he reaches 65 in two years. Most insiders believe that Mr. Dolan will move up, and that Mr. Bauman will take his job.

Mr. Bauman has made a clear commitment to the newly merged company. Last week he said he would rescind a "golden parachute" clause in his contract with Avco. The clause would have entitled Mr. Bauman to three years' pay had he left the company rather than joining Textron. Mr. Bauman was paid \$610,000 by Avco last

## Deutsche Bank Makes Choice

FRANKFURT — Deutsche Bank AG, West Germany's largest bank, has appointed Alfred Herrhausen, 55, as joint chief executive officer.

Mr. Herrhausen succeeds Wilfried Guth, 65, who will join the bank's supervisory board in May and is expected to be appointed chairman of that board following bank tradition.

Mr. Herrhausen, long-viewed as a rising star at Deutsche Bank, will serve as management board spokesman along with Friedrich Wilhelm Christians. Since 1976, Mr. Guth and Mr. Christians have held the position of "joint spokesman."

**Wednesday's AMEX Closing**

Vol. of 7 P.M. 10,770,000  
Prev. P.M. Vol. 1,280,000  
Prev. consolidated close 1,630,000

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wks High Low	Close	Chg.	Chg. %
11 1/2	3M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	4M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	5M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	6M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	7M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	8M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	9M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	10M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	11M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	12M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	13M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	14M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	15M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	16M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	17M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	18M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	19M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	20M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	21M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	22M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	23M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	24M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	25M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	26M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	27M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	28M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	29M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	30M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	31M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	32M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	33M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	34M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	35M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	36M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	37M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	38M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	39M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	40M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	41M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	42M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	43M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	44M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	45M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	46M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	47M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	48M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	49M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	50M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	51M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	52M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	53M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	54M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	55M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	56M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	57M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	58M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	59M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	60M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	61M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	62M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	63M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	64M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	65M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	66M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	67M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	68M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	69M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	70M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
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11 1/2	72M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
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11 1/2	75M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	76M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	77M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	78M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	79M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	80M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	81M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	82M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	83M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	84M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	85M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	86M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	87M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	88M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	89M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	90M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	91M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	92M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	93M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	94M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	95M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	96M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	97M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	98M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	99M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	100M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0

12 Month High Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 Wks High Low	Close	Chg.	Chg. %
11 1/2	101M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	102M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	103M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	104M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	105M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	106M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	107M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	108M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	109M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	110M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	111M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	112M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	113M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	114M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	115M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	116M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	117M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	118M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	119M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	120M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	121M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	122M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
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11 1/2	126M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	127M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
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11 1/2	131M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
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11 1/2	134M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
11 1/2	135M	2.25 11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	0	0
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## PEOPLE

## ART BUCHWALD

## 'Give Bombs a Chance'

WASHINGTON — I dropped in on a "Right to Bomb" anti-abortion meeting the other night. The speaker was holding several sticks of dynamite as he addressed his small but fervent audience.

He said, "Now the purpose in blowing up abortion clinics is to show the country we're serious about saving unborn lives."

There was loud applause. "Everyone talks about anti-abortion, but nobody does anything about it. The 'Right to Bomb' movement believes that marching and silent vigils are a waste of time, and the only way people will listen is if we make a loud explosion."

The audience laughed. "Bombing abortion clinics is just another way of saying that we're human. We want to make our blast so loud that every congressman and Supreme Court justice will hear them and know the 'Right to Bomb' people mean business."

Loud applause. "Blowing up bricks and mortar is nothing compared to killing millions of babies," the speaker said. "But if we don't prove the end justifies the means, we have no right to call ourselves pro-lifers."

The speaker continued, "The most important thing in blowing up an abortion clinic is making sure the audience got on its feet and broke into song: 'All we are saying is give bombs a chance.'"

The speaker raised his hand to quiet the crowd and said, "Let us pray for life."

We all bowed our heads. After the prayer the groups went to their assigned bomb instructors to learn about explosives, fuses and timing devices.

As I left to get my coat, a man said to me, "What did you think of the meeting?"

All I could reply was, "Dynamite."

U. S. Seeks to Preserve Wreck of the Monitor

United Press International  
WASHINGTON — The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and the National Trust for Historic Preservation have announced a joint project to raise and preserve the Civil War ironclad ship Monitor.

The vessel, which went down in 1862, was found 13 years ago off North Carolina. The National Trust said the project would be modeled after the 1961 Swedish recovery of the 1628 warship Vasa, and the raising of the 16th-century British warship Mary Rose in 1982.

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## Book Helps Children Cope When Daddy Dons Uniform

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

JERUSALEM

The next

best seller in Israel may turn

out to be a 24-page book written

for small children whose fathers

are between the ages of 21 and 55.

The book, "Father Goes to Re-

serve Duty," tells in Hebrew how

a young boy deals with his fa-

ther's going off to the army for his

annual 30 to 70 days of reserve

service, known in Hebrew as mi-

luta.

The book was written by Itamar

and Shelly Marcus after they

saw the psychological difficulties

of many of their friends and the

children of their fathers. For many Israeli

children the departure of a father

for reserve duty — or a war —

marks the first time they have

been separated from him for any

length of time. They are not able

to understand why he is gone and

when, or if, he will be back.

Although this event has be-

come a national childhood trauma

of sorts, Israeli parents have

never really had serious tools or

guidelines, other than their own

imaginations, to deal with the

emotional strains. Israeli men are

required to perform reserve duty

up to the age of 55.

The Marcuses' book has be-

come an instant hit. Through the

book, it puts into words many of

the feelings that any 4- or

5-year-old has, but is unable to

express, when his father disappears

into the army.

Itamar Marcus, 31, a school-

teacher who immigrated from the

United States, got the idea for the

book during the Lebanon invasion

in 1982.

"During that time Yoav was

just about 2 years old," he said. "I

was called up the second day of the

war. One night Yoav went to

sleep and I was there and the next

morning he woke up and I was

gone. He didn't know where I

was, and it was difficult to ex-

plain to a 2-year-old what was

going on."

A few days later, Marcus's sis-

ter gave his wife, Shelly, an eight-

page Hebrew book, "Father Is a

Soldier," about a little boy look-



The Marcuses with their sons Yoav, 4, and Bezael, 1.

ing for his father who is told by

everyone that the father will soon

be home. It contained little more

than a crisis, 40 words and a hap-

py ending.

"I read this book to Yoav,"

said Mrs. Marcus. "Afterwards,

he would take the book with him

and open it up to the middle

where the little boy has a crisis

and say, 'Boy crying,' and then he

would quickly turn to the last

page and say, 'Father home.' He

did this 20, 30, 40 times a day, the

whole time Itamar was gone."

Yoav also began playing sol-

dier. Mrs. Marcus said. He would

don a cowboy hat, take a toy gun

and march around the room kiss-

ing everyone goodbye with a very

sad face. "He would walk out of

the door, and everyone would have

to say goodbye to him," said Mrs.

Marcus. "Then he would come

back, throw his things down and

say, 'I'm home.' Then you had to

kiss him and welcome him home

again. He'd play this game for

months."

When Marcus returned, the

couple decided to write a book

that would try to answer every

question a child between the ages

of 2 and 5 might have about the

father's absence.

They began writing and work-

ing with an illustrator, and tested

the drawings and alternative texts

on Yoav to make sure their points

were getting through. His com-

ments were regularly incorporated

into the book.

The book has three characters:

a boy named Yoav and his moth-

er and father. Its theme is the

issue of fathers who do not re-

turn, since they are relatively few

in number — takes off his uni-

form and puts it on a closet shelf.

This was meant to convey a sense

that the clothes can come down

again, but for now they are far

away.

The Marcuses published the

book themselves and obtained

their own distributor after find-

ing that local publishers wanted

to make too many changes and

charge too much for what was

little more than a labor of love.

"The day the book came out,"

said Marcus, "Yoav took his copy

and ran over to show it to the

neighbors. They said, 'Dad and

Mom and me.' He really believed

it. That is the way he felt. We did,

too."

letter from the government telling

him that he has to appear for

reserve duty on a given date.

"The message we wanted to

convey was that the father is not

deciding to leave his son because

he wants to," said Marcus.

"Someone is making him. Do

you want to leave me and Mom?"

The father answers, "I don't want

to leave you for a minute, but it

is very important to go to reserves

and a great privilege. The idea

was to also convey a sense of

pride."

As the day of militia approach-

es, the boy is shown helping his

father get his gear together — a

suggestion for parents on how to

involve their child in the process.

As for the moment when the fa-

ther leaves, the Marcuses say they

went through at least 30 versions

before deciding on three lines of

text.

"The father in the picture is

very calm," said Marcus. "He

says to the son, 'I'm going to miss

you very much, and I will think

about you all the time.' And the

boy says, 'We will miss you also,

see you later.' I want the child to

know that the father is thinking

about him. It is not 'out of sight,

out of mind.'"

The book cuts back and forth

between pictures of the little boy

at home and drawings of what his

father is doing in the army, most

ly mundane, daily routines. This

is designed to give the child a

realistic idea about what happens

in the army and make it less of

a mystery.

At the end of the book, the

father returns — the Marcuses

did not want to deal with the

issue of fathers who do not re-

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